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Farmer

FEB 9 1959

February, 1959

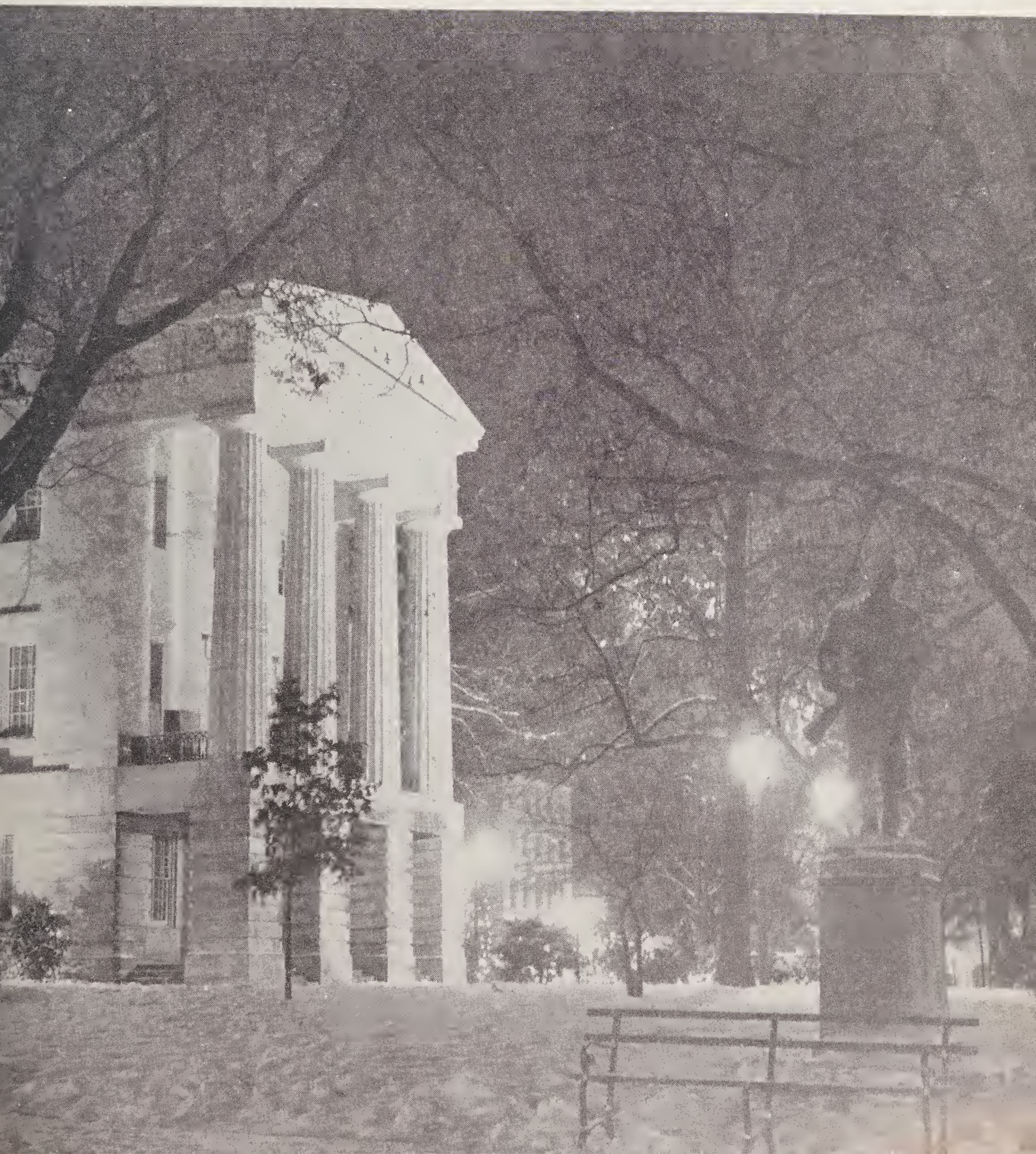
★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

as a top reporter previews it

COLD CASH

from warm pigs up Roxboro way



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with the range that puts more joy into cooking because it takes out the clean-up slaving! Imagine, the whole oven pulls out all the way on the door, to let you wipe it off as easily as the top of the range. *Cuts oven cleaning time to minutes!* And you can even stand up while you swish off the top, bottom, both sides *and* back of this smooth, light, porcelain-enameled oven.

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ROAST WITHOUT GUESSING... SIGNALING MEAT TENDER THERMOMETER.

SURFACE COOK WITHOUT WATCHING... AUTOMATIC HEAT-MINDER.

SWEEP UNDER RANGE WITHOUT MOVING IT... REMOVABLE DRAWER.

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GM GENERAL MOTORS

Built and Backed by General Motors

Model RCI-75-59

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Maxwell Brothers, Inc.
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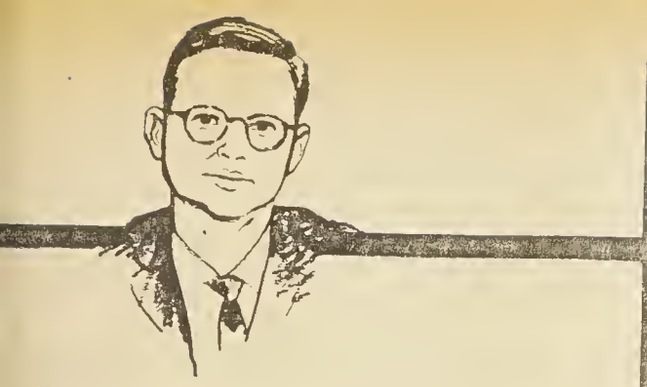
BRIEF

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

BLUE RIDGE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATIC has petioned the Federal Power Commission for a license build a power plant on the Yadkin River about five mil North of Wilkesboro. The power plant would tie in with flood control dam already recommended for the Upper Yadl by the Army Corps of Engineers and due to be acted on Congress this year. According to C. E. Viverette, Blue Rid Electric's manager, the co-op would place turbines below t flood control dam (which will be built of earth) and run p stocks to the dam in order to capture and utilize what otherwise would be merely spilled wat He estimates that such a plant would produce 12 million kilowatt-hours of power a year. Viv ette pointed out that the co-op's petition to FPC promised fulfillment of three conditions: (1) T co-op plan must not in any way impair the flood control plan of the Army Corps of Enginee (2) Studies must show that such a power plant would be economically feasible; and (3) Bl Ridge will pay for any modifications necessary in the structure of the earthen flood control d already planned.

SEN. B. EVERETT JORDAN raised the hopes of rural electric cooperatives last month when he co-sign the Humphrey-Price Bill which would restore loan-making authority of the REA administra Sen. Hubert Humphrey, prior to introducing the bill in the Senate last month, let it "lay on table" to give other senators a chance to co-sponsor it. Sen. Jordan was one of 21 senators w signed their names to the bill. The proposed legislation grew out of Secretary of Agricult Benson's assumption of final authority in passing on REA loans. Two years ago, he qui ordered REA Administrator David Hamil to send "upstairs" loan requests in excess of $500,(

NOT IN A LONG TIME HAVE THE COOPERATIVES seen such a display of friendship as in the r 86th Congress. Some senators exceed the rural electric leaders themselves in their zealousn to divorce REA from political pressure. Senators Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska and Richard Rus of Georgia have introduced a bill that would completely remove the REA from the Departm of Agriculture. Most rural electric spokesmen say they'll be happy if Congress will just pass Humphrey-Price Bill. Then, in the House, Jamie Whitten of Mississippi introduced a resolu to investigate Comptroller General Joseph Campbell's unusual ruling that rural electric coop tives cannot serve new consumers which power companies are willing to serve. Camp "overruled" the Supreme Court in his decision, which would destroy the whole economic st ture of the rural electric systems. It would also encourage the practice of "cream-skimming" gaged in by most commercial power companies. Many congressmen hit the ceiling when Ca bell issued his ruling as representing the intent of Congress. He has back-tracked twice, as it now stands, he'll keep his hands off unless Congress directs otherwise. Rep. Whitten w like to know just what inspired the ruling in the first place.



Dear Reader:

EVERYBODY LOSES PERSPECTIVE once in while. You see things bigger, smaller, worse, r better than they actually are. It's loss of erspective that causes husbands to talk back o wives, businessmen to confuse wealth with ighteousness, and power companies to mistake rofit-taking for free enterprise.

I was amused at a column in Carolina Power Light Company's house organ, *The Spotlight,* ccently. It was a sweet, mild piece that dwelt n a grandfather's concern for his grandchildren, nd was an argument in favor of free enterprise nd profits, which is like an argument in favor of otherhood.

The writer didn't mention power companies ecifically, but one might guess that his object as to identify Carolina Power & Light with free terprise. He reasoned, if you were renting a uck, "you certainly would set the rent of [it] gh enough so as to make some profit. . . . If ou charged too much, people would rent a truck sewhere and you couldn't do any business. *us the rate you must charge is self-regulat-g.*"

THERE'S NO ARGUMENT here with what he id, but one wonders why he said it. The most gnificant thing he proved was that power com-nies are *not* free enterprise, and surely that asn't his purpose.

All of us know from our own experience that u don't just pick up the phone and order owatts from another power supplier when you n't like your present service or rates. Power mpanies are protected monopolies within their n franchised territories. The consumer almost ver has a choice about whom he buys power m. The rural electric cooperatives, and such deral power projects as TVA, have provided ne of the competition inherent in a free en-prise economy, but it is mainly by example he yardstick"), never by such direct competi-n as suggested by CP&L's trucking anology.

OW I'VE LOST PERSPECTIVE. Why should ry to improve CP&L's propaganda?
guess I'm just noble.

J. C. Brown Jr.
Editor

BRUARY, 1959

the Carolina Farmer

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ABOUT THE COVER—Ralph Mills' snow scene of North Carolina's capitol is as lovely and timely a cover as we've ever carried. To go along with the spirit of the picture, we have Jay Jenkins' preview of the General Assembly, which begins its biennial labor this month. Our good wishes to the gentlemen of both houses; and our sympathy for the many "snow jobs" that they will surely have to dig through twixt now and May Day.

J. C. BROWN, JR., Editor

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In the OPINION of

RICHARD A. DELL

Director, Legislation & Research

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

WE NEED A 20th CENTURY PIRACY LAW

Within the next few weeks, we think some congressman will introduce an "anti-piracy" bill. When he does, and if the bill is a good one, it will receive the enthusiastic support of rural electric cooperatives.

Why this interest in piracy by a group of people who have little interest in seafaring problems? Because "piracy" is the term electric utilities use to describe a practice within their own industry. When one power supplier steals or lures away a customer of another supplier, the trade says it commits an act of piracy. The term also covers the building of facilities to serve a new customer who locates in the service area of another utility.

The use of such a harsh word indicates the low regard the electric industry holds for this practice. Under any ordinary circumstances, the industry hates to build duplicating facilities—parallel lines of two companies are expensive and wasteful. And by the same token, all utilities want to serve any new load that develops in their service area.

The private power companies don't worry too much about losing actual or potential customers since state laws usually give them exclusive, franchised territories. They have difficulty with each other only in the fringe areas where their lines are close together.

The rural electric systems, however, generally have no such protection. Their "service areas" usually are the territory they have carved out for themselves, the areas nobody else wanted to serve. They have power company lines all around them, and quite often the companies serve towns and population pockets deep within the rural electric area.

As a result, the rural electric systems have been plagued by "piracy" since they were first established. When co-op lines first began to go up, the power companies raced to build spite lines, to "skim the cream" from the proposed rural electric areas. Usually the co-ops were left with the sparsely settled sections.

But as time passed, the face of America began to change. Cities and towns became overcrowded and congested. Industries began moving out in the country, relocating or expanding in rural areas that once were poor and inaccessible.

And as industry moved out, so did people. Suburban housing developments began to spring up in co-op service areas. People in town found that with electricity, good roads and the promise of telephones, the country was a fine place to live and raise children.

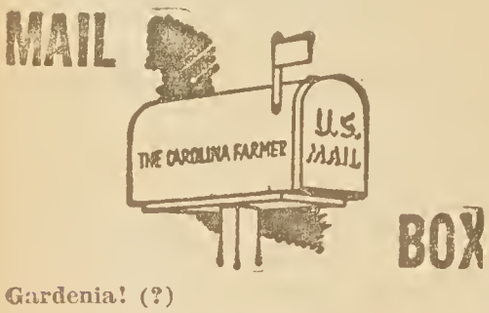
Rural electric officials were happy about this movement. The new loads would help support the long, expensive lines built to serve the people on the back roads.

Then the power companies moved. The co-ops found power company lines being built across their own to serve new plants and homes. They found provisions in wholesale power contracts that would prohibit them from serving the good loads. "Piracy" was once again in full bloom.

We badly need a law that would prohibit such practices. We are convinced that piracy might very well jeopardize the security of many REA loans. Certainly this fact alone places an "anti-piracy" bill in the national interest.

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

Richard A. Dell



Gardenia! (?)

The picture on the cover of the January issue is a *Gardenia Florida*. I do not see any resemblance to magnolias or camellias.

W. F. Smith Nursery
West End, Rt. 1

The picture on the cover of your January issue is a gardenia or Cape Jasmine—not a magnolia or a camellia (unless this is a new variety).

Mrs. W. G. Gilchrist
Elizabethtown

I think the flower on the cover is a gardenia (or a Cape Jasmine); the leaves are certainly that of a gardenia. It certainly doesn't look like a camellia and it is not a magnolia for the leaves are pointed.

Mrs. Ester Jackson
Fayetteville

I certainly don't claim to be an expert on any flower, but I think that the flower on your January cover has the leaves of a magnolia and the blossom of a camellia. If I were asked what kind it was, I would say it was a gardenia. It's a beautiful picture and I'd like to see it in color.

Patsy Harris
Albemarle, Rt. 1

This is a new note in our mystery over the identity of the blossom on our January cover. We admitted that there was a possibility that it might

be a magnolia rather than a camellia (our seasonal reason for carrying it), but gardenia never occurred to us. At this counting, gardenia leads in the opinion of our readers. We'll keep you posted.—EDITOR.

Rowan Schools

I like the North Rowan School lay-ut in the January *Carolina Farmer*, especially the "handwriting on the wall" slant. Also, all the pictures throughout this issue seemed better reproduced.

John Corey
Boone

You ain't seen nothing yet! Wait til March.—EDITOR.

I want to thank you and Johnny Corey for the fine article on our school. We are very proud of our school and hope that we can meet the needs of pupils in this section of Rowan County.

We hope the additional time spent in planning for this school will in some way make a contribution to the public school system of North Carolina.

J. H. Steelman, Principal
North Rowan High School
Spencer

I am one of the members of the Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation who received a copy of the *Carolina Farmer* for the first time.

I might not have given the magazine more than a casual glance had I not noticed the article entitled, "Buildings Isn't Enuff." To inform folks around the state of what can be done in the field of education when a community really wants to help its young citizens is a most worthwhile endeavor.

I would like to have 10 extra copies of the January issue.

Mrs. C. T. Kaylor
Chapel Hill, Rt. 1

Electric Brooding

I just thought you would like to know that I read Charles Overman's article on electric chick brooding in the August *Carolina Farmer* and became interested in electric brooding. Since then, I've bought 12 electric brooders for my new broiler house and I am very satisfied with the job they do. They do everything the article says they will, and I plan to buy nothing but electric brooders from here on out.

W. O. Ward
Ramseur, Rt. 2

A Christmas Greeting

I liked '58 for a number of things—
Its summer, its spring and its autumn.
But what I liked best was this one simple thing:
I sent you CARTOONS and you BOUGHT 'em!

Howard Paris
East Point, Georgia

Howard Paris is one of our favorite cartoonists.—EDITOR.

Secretary Benson's Opinion

In the November issue of the *Carolina Farmer* you carried an "Opinion" by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. ("Cooperatives Must Inform the Public.")

I thought this was well stated and would like to carry this in our house organ. Could you grant permission for us to run this?

R. G. Lytle
Carolina Milk Producers Association
Greensboro

Granted.—EDITOR.

From the Ladies

I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very

(Continued on Page 16)

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRYER WILL DRY A TYPICAL LOAD OF FAMILY WASH IN LESS THAN 35 MINUTES?
...AND AT SAFE, LOW TEMPERATURES!

General Electric Clothes Dryers give all your washables just-right care every time. Clothes come out so soft and wrinkle-free you'll have less ironing to do! Take the hard work out of washday with a General Electric Clothes Dryer. Four models to choose from... as low as $130.00

SEE YOUR G-E DEALER

Walter Martin, Inc.

Raleigh ● Greensboro ● Charlotte ● Asheville

The Rev. Vinton Bowering of Albertson is a rural electric "Minuteman." He has accepted the responsibility of defending his cooperative (Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation of Goldsboro) against the attacks of those who might profit by its destruction. The following is from an address he made to the members of Tri-County last fall.

SERMON for MINUTEMEN

By the REV. VINTON BOWERING

ON THE banner above the speaker's platform of the 1957 annual Farm Bureau meeting was this statement: "All that is needed for evil to prevail is for good men to do nothing." And nothing is more true even in this age.

Men with vision may create, but it takes men with perseverance to carry out a program. We need here to carry out the business of the cooperative to which we belong. All over this nation, people like us meet to discuss their common concern, their electric power. Take electricity out of each one of our homes, and we lose the greatest labor-saving device of the rural or the urban family. This, neither you nor I would want, but think back a few years.

If it were not for our rural electrification program, we would undoubtedly be without electric light and power even today, because for some it was not financially feasible—or so they thought—to serve us.

In a program like this, it is the cooperative effort of all of us that established this association, and it is with the wishes and the effort of all of us that it will continue to exist. In the cooperative, you are the owners, you create the demand, and you fill it. You establish fair prices and abide by them. You own this company and it is yours to make useful, or by your neglect, to destroy it. This is the reason I am speaking today.

As a Minuteman of your cooperative, I am concerned by the forces a-foot to undermine our company, both by our own neglect, perhaps, and by outside forces. Many of these forces are working to raise our interest rate on government loans, which without this low interest rate, many of our cooperatives would cease to exist. As one cooperative in South Carolina has reported, if the interest rate was raised to 3½% the cooperative would go out of business, close its doors, and cease to

(Continued to Page 32)

NC POULTRYMEN PREFER Big Dutchman

"Never Saw Birds Grow So Fast With Hand Feeding"

Says Frank McIntosh of Weaverville, N. C.

Mr. McIntosh started growing broilers about 12 years ago. In November he installed 2 Big Dutchman feeders in a new 2-story broiler house. "I never saw birds grow the way that flock did," he says. "They're a real bunch of chickens. Those feeders are the least work of anything I've ever used. Your Universal is a real waterer, too."

FAST, COMPLETE SERVICE from

ANCHOR SERUM COMPANY

Mt. Holly Road Charlotte, N. C. Phone EX 9-3031

Big Dutchman—The leader in Poultry House Automation

Well-Said

By Henry Alderman in the Northwest Ruralite

"They tell me Betty Crocker is a trade name and there are actually 19 Betty Crockers. I can believe it. No one woman could have such an overpowering effect on the human race. She's the perfect symbol of our ready-mixed-up civilization, where no one has time to do anything but save time.

"And for what?"

By Les Nelson in Wisconsin REA News

"Spring is worth more than itself. It doesn't come alone. It comes with memories of seasons like it in the past and thus accumulates, and each is worth more than the last."

An Easy $5

Men who can tell a funny story on themselves usually become known as "nice guys." The *Carolina Farmer* feels it should reward "nice guys" as much as possible, so we'll pay $5 to the reader who supplies the best story about himself each month. It can be merely funny, but preferably helpful to other readers who might profit by your experience.

We'll call our column "The joke's on me." Send your entries with your name and address (we have to know where to send the $5) to the *Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

For a starter, the editor (who is trying to establish himself as a "nice guy") volunteers the first one:

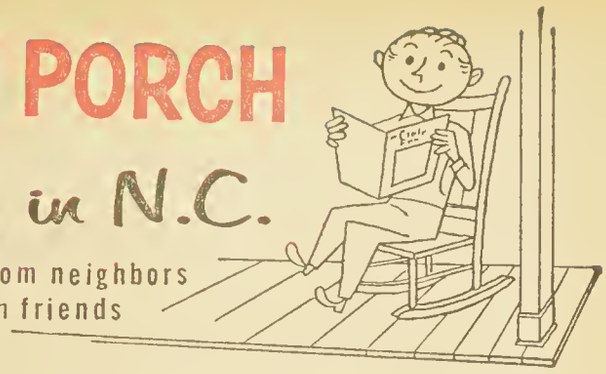
"On my first newspapering job (*Elkin Tribune),* I'd just reached the comfortable stage of confidence when Patrolman D. J. Caudle, tired of seeing me sit around the police station with my feet on his desk and my nose in his reports, answered the telephone, jumped to his feet, shouted as he ran out the door, *'Train wreck at Yadkinville.'*

"I ran the two blocks to *the Tribune* office, grabbed the camera, and raced toward the parking lot, shouting the news down the street as I went.

"I think it was Grace Laffoon who finally slowed me down enough to remind me that there's not an inch of railroad track in Yadkin County."

the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends



This pace!

Tension, tension! It's getting so even the animals can't relax. Eric Whichard, Pitt County farmer, was faced with a case of "post-partum blues" with two of his sows. They refused to let their pigs nurse. Whichard gave the reluctant sows tranquilizer shots, and now you've never seen more devoted mothers.

Another co-op

Burke County egg producers are out to share more in the proceeds of their labor. They're in the process of organizing a commercial egg cooperative for the purpose of marketing eggs and buying supplies.

Warm water, more eggs

Tom Morris, State College poultry expert, says if you want to keep winter egg production high, you must keep your hens well supplied with warm water on cold days. They won't drink if the water is icy. That doesn't mean to give them hot water—they don't like that either.

Best way to keep it at the right temperature is with electric heat tape or warmers.

Morris points out that even when the temperature in the chicken house gets down to 60 degrees, hens need two pounds of water for each pound of feed.

Double-cropping

Sam Ballard has an unusual double crop: ponies and apples. He has 12 ponies in his orchard and plans to add 13 more. "They're the best things I've found to clean up the orchard and not injure the trees," he reports.

Hog pneumonia

The modern, meat-type hog is more likely to catch pneumonia than the old-fashioned lard type, according to University of Illinois veterinarians. The meat-type hog, which the market demands, doesn't have a lot of fat to protect him from the cold. The vet recommends artificial heat for baby pigs, especially those farrowed early in the spring.

Potomac grass seed

For a couple of years, farmers have been hearing about the wonders of Potomac orchardgrass. Only catch was that they couldn't get the seed. Now, it's available from commercial seed houses for general distribution. USDA says Potomac is adapted for North Carolina.

Good news for cotton

Shivering cotton growers can see a ray of sunshine in the gloomy weather we've been having. Old Mr. Boll Weevil has not survived it so well. George Jones, chief of weevil and other insect matters for the Extension Service, reports that only about a third as many weevils went into hibernation in the fall of '58 as did the previous fall. Low temperatures since then probably destroyed many of the weevils, but to be certain, you'll have to wait until April 1, when results of spot checks will be reported.

Save the best for the least

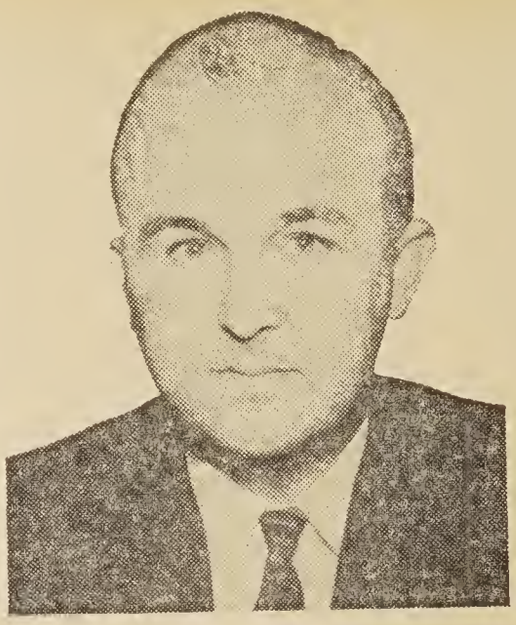
The "leastest" gets the "bestest" on David Bennett's Rockingham County dairy farm. He saves his best hay for his calves. He also feeds them calf starter and then switches to home-grown grains. He has the best-looking calves you'll see, says Charles M. Turner, assistant county agent.

New ground for new pigs

N. E. Faulkner of Louisburg, Route 2, reports that pigs grow better on new ground than on old lots. Last fall, he transferred weaning pigs to new pasture. But he was unable to catch two pigs, so he left them in the old lot. All got the same feed. Now, the "new-ground" pigs weigh 200 pounds, while the stay-at-homes weigh 140. Smart pigs—they'll live longer (and eat more) than their cousins.

Sell more freezers

Broiler growers should be promoting electric freezers. University of Tennessee economist B. D. Baskopf reports that families with home freezers eat six pounds more broilers per capita a year than other families. His study also shows that broiler consumption increased about one pound per person for each increase of one grade in quality.



THE AUTHOR

Readers of the Raleigh papers and the *Charlote Observer* will recognize the name Jay Jenkins. He's been covering legislative doings for many years—the last 3½ as chief of the *Charlotte Observer's* Raleigh Bureau. Before that he was managing editor of the *Raleigh Times,* a post he gained after seven years on the staff of the *New & Observer.* Jenkins has also worked on newspapers at Shelby and Wilmington.

When the General Assembly is revived this month, Jenkins will be there ferreting out the news for *Observer* readers. Meanwhile, he agreed to do the following preview for *Carolina Farmer* readers, who have a personal interest in at least one piece of legislation sure to be introduced.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By JAY JENKI

It faces some tough jobs, not the l

of which is seeing that the pu

is well-represented in Utility rate c

ne of the most ambitious programs ever presented to a North Carolina legislature will be offed to the General Assembly when it ıvenes in Raleigh on Feb. 4.

'arious study commissions will make ıres of recommendations on subjects ıging from courts and taxes, public ool and municipal finances to a ıplete rewrite of the State Constion.

:eorganization of various agencies, uding the State Utilities Commis-ı, will be proposed. Tighter control ıvater resources will be asked. And ost of relatively minor changes will suggested.

ontroversy is inbred in many of the ɔmmendations, and spirited debate occur. Court reforms, for example, for a single, uniform system of ·ts and abolition of the Justice of Peace fee system. Already this de-· has begun.

hen new or expanded taxes are re-ed, they always occupy the center he legislative stage. At this point, to a rebounding economy, the tax ure is vague. One thing is certain: nal growth of the state, and its ices, will require more money.

ıring the recession, Gov. Hodges—ctor of the budget—said repeatedly ɔpeared new or higher taxes would nevitable. Later, as conditions im-ed, he grew less emphatic on this t. Still later, he refused to say her new revenues would be neces-and added, "I am greatly en-aged."

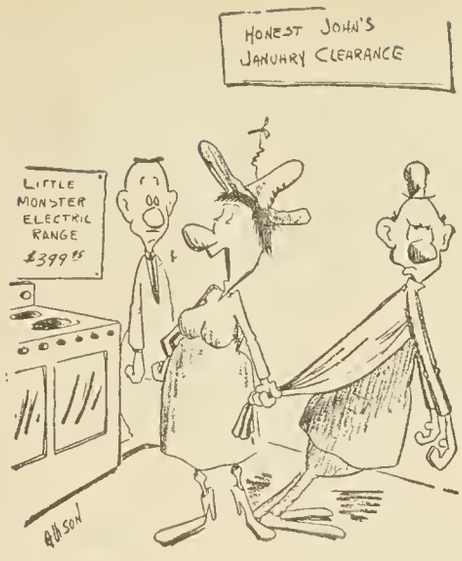
0 New Pupils

illustration of how normal growth the taxpayer more money may ɔund in the public schools. During next biennium, 1959-61, an esti-d 21,000 more pupils will enter ɔl. This will mean 700 new teach-Public schools receive 70 cents out ch $1 paid into the state's general

e amount of new revenues re-d, if any are needed, will dictate irection the search for new taxes take. Among the sources men-l thus far are a removal of some ptions from the state sales tax, ı state withholding tax patterned the federal system.

unqualified prediction can be : Food will continue to be exempt the sales tax. And, barring an un-switch in sentiment, any efforts cigarettes will be doomed to fail-

le the tax changes proposed are important, they will have little effect on revenue because most of them are minor and technical. The recommendation that counties be required to revaluate property, at a uniform percentage of market value, at least once every eight years will generate the hottest disputes.



"Elmo, my womanly intuition tells me you intend to surprise me with one of these on Valentine's Day!"

New Look For Utilities Commission

Proposed changes in the State Utilities Commission are interesting for a variety of reasons. North Carolina revenues of the 861 holders of authority to engage in electric, gas, water, carrier and communication services in the state—all regulated by the commission—amounted to more than $500,000,000 in 1957.

As the Commission on Reorganization put it:

"The fixing of rates for such utility services has a greater economic impact upon the state than does the levying of all state taxes. Single rate cases before the Utilities Commission sometimes involve millions of dollars and affect hundreds of thousands of our citizens."

Superior judgement is required, it added, to achieve a balance that is fair and just to the citizens and to utility companies trying to expand services "to supply the demands of a vigorously growing State."

The Reorganization Commission therefore proposes that the membership of the Utilities Commission be reduced from five to three and that the remaining three be given rank equal to Superior Court judges in pay and retirement benefits.

There are now three commissioners, in effect: Chairman Harry Wescott, appointed by Gov. Kerr Scott; Sam Worthington, attorney and former legislator, and Richard Long, former State Senator. Both Worthington and Long were appointed by Gov. Hodges.

One commissioner, Edward McMahan, resigned and his position has not been filled. Another commissioner, R. Lee Whitmire, has taken a six-month leave of absence without pay. If the legislature reduces the size of the commission, therefore, the present membership will be unchanged.

Present members of the commision told the study group they believe that the present volume of work can be handled adequately by only three members. The elimination of two commissioner positions at $11,000 each would more than cover the proposed raise in pay of $1,000 for each of the three remaining commissioners and the cost of retirement benefits.

The Reorganization Commission said the higher pay and status for commissioners would enable the state to retain and obtain "the necessary high quality of personnel" for one of its most sensitive and important agencies.

More Rate Experts

Some newspaper reporters who have observed the rate battles before the Utilities Commision over the years were hopeful that some recommendations would be made to increase the size of the commission's technical staff, especially in the rate investigation branch.

When a large utility comes before the commission with a request for a rate increase, it comes well-armed with its own set of facts, top rate experts, and the best legal brains. A relatively undermanned and underpaid staff must match this array of talent.

The commission staff does a remarkable job, under the circumstances. But because of low pay it has lost some of its best rate experts, whose responsibility it is to analyze utility rate requests. On these analyses may hinge millions of dollars.

As legislatures always do, the 1959 session will accept some of the proposals and reject some. Which ones will survive and which ones will die? Only time and the tides of legislative combat will say.

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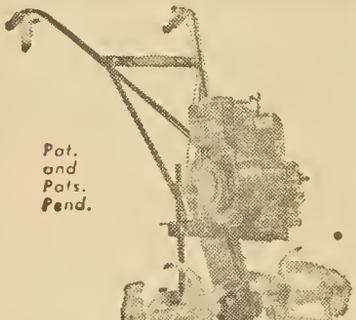

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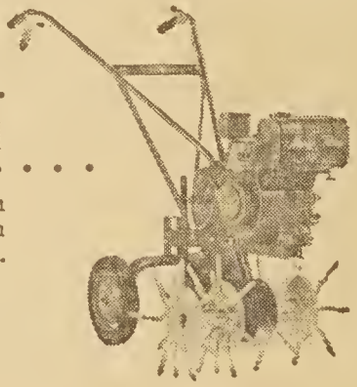

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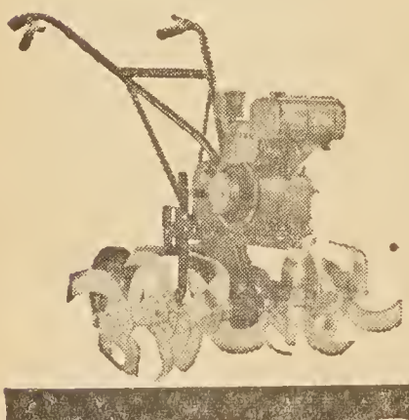

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AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman — and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Snow Leak

When a snow begins to melt, it wil sometimes form an "ice dam" at the edge of your roof capable of backing water up on the roof to where it can leak through. Electric heating cable will keep this dam from forming.

Lay the heat cable, in zig-zag fash ion, along the edge of the roof. If you have gutters on your house, lay some cable lengthwise in them. The cabl will put out enough heat to prevent freezing in these areas and the snow will continue its melting way to the ground.

You can control your heating cable automatically with a thermostat se to turn them on whenever the tempera ture drops below freezing.

Slow Clock

The trouble with a slow electri clock can generally be found in the form of dust in the clock's works or low voltage at the outlet where it is plugged in.

Check a slow clock for dust by r moving its back. Dust it with your vacuum cleaner whether you can see dust or not. If the dusting doesn't help, plug the clock into the applian outlet on your electric range. The range is hooked directly into your main switchbox and there is little chance for low voltage at its outlet.

Heat Lost

Every furnace and house, regar less of how tightly they are bui lose some heat during cold weather. How tight they are does affect how much heat is lost.

You can reduce the heat losses in your home by: (1) Insulating the ceil ings; (2) Sealing the joints in furnace ducts with duct tape; and, (3) Closing the air vents around the foundation of the house. (NOTE: Be sure to open these vents before warm weather to prevent the collection of moisture under the house.)

An additional step you can take is the installation of storm windows. Clear polyethylene plastic makes good one-season storm windows.

C LD

cash comes from warm pigs on the Roxboro farm of H. C. Gentry (pictured)

By C. L. OVERMAN

Infra-red lamps are the most versa-ile heating devices used on North Carolina farms today. They keep water pumps from freezing, dry new-born lambs and calves, and heat the wash rooms in milkhouses. But they are used most often to warm young pigs and chickens.

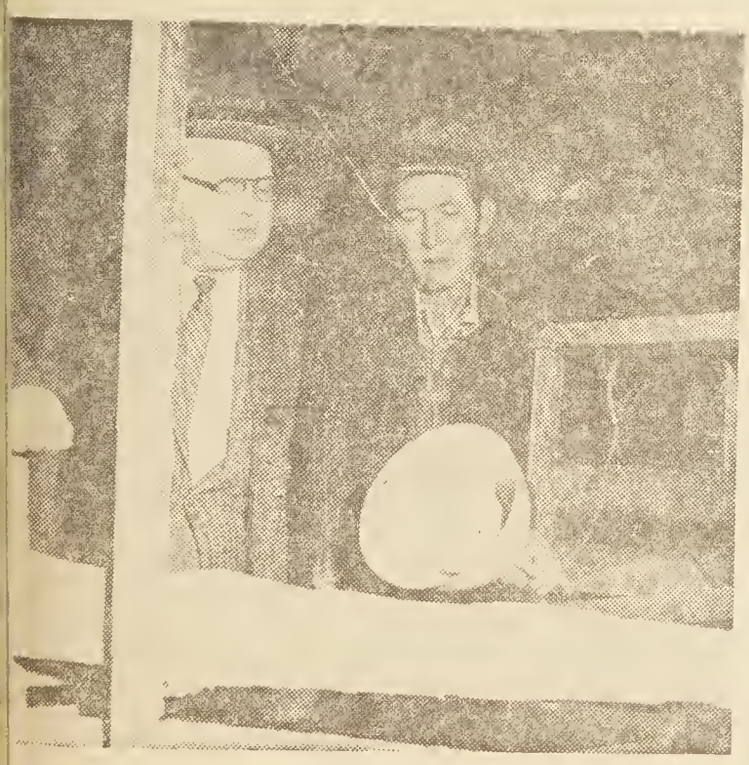
In late October, with 14 gilts approaching farrowing time and freezing weather on its way, H. C. Gentry of Roxboro, Route 2 had problems. He faced the unhappy prospect of having many of his young pigs frozen or mashed as they tried to stay warm close to their mothers. Gentry, a member of Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation, fenced off a corner in each farrowing pen with boards and hung 250-watt infra-red lamps 18 inches above the floor inside each fence. On an icy day in January, nine weeks and 109 pigs later, Gentry said, "Good feed and heat lamps are musts for the hog producer whose gilts farrow in cold weather." Of the 109 pigs 11 gilts had farrowed, Gentry saved 103.

Joe Long, Gentry's farm manager, told Piedmont Electric's manager, F. E. Joyner, "I don't believe we could have saved more than 50 or 60 of these pigs if we hadn't used heat lamps." The first full month of operating the lamps cost Gentry $28 in electric power. The pigs he saved should bring an additional $1,000 in gross income at market time.

Gentry kicked a hole in a frozen puddle and commented that his next step is to add electrically-warmed waterers. "I don't want to be bothered with breaking ice when the mornings are cold," he added.

Another electric co-op member who likes infra-red lamps is W. V. Rhoney

(Continued on Next Page)



E. Joyner (left) Piedmont Electric's manager, looks over ne of the pig-saving heat lamps. Joe Long, Gentry's farm manager, explains how the lamps are used.

W. V. Rhoney (left) member, and Harry Wilson, electrification advisor, Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, discuss Rhoney's homemade heat lamp brooders.

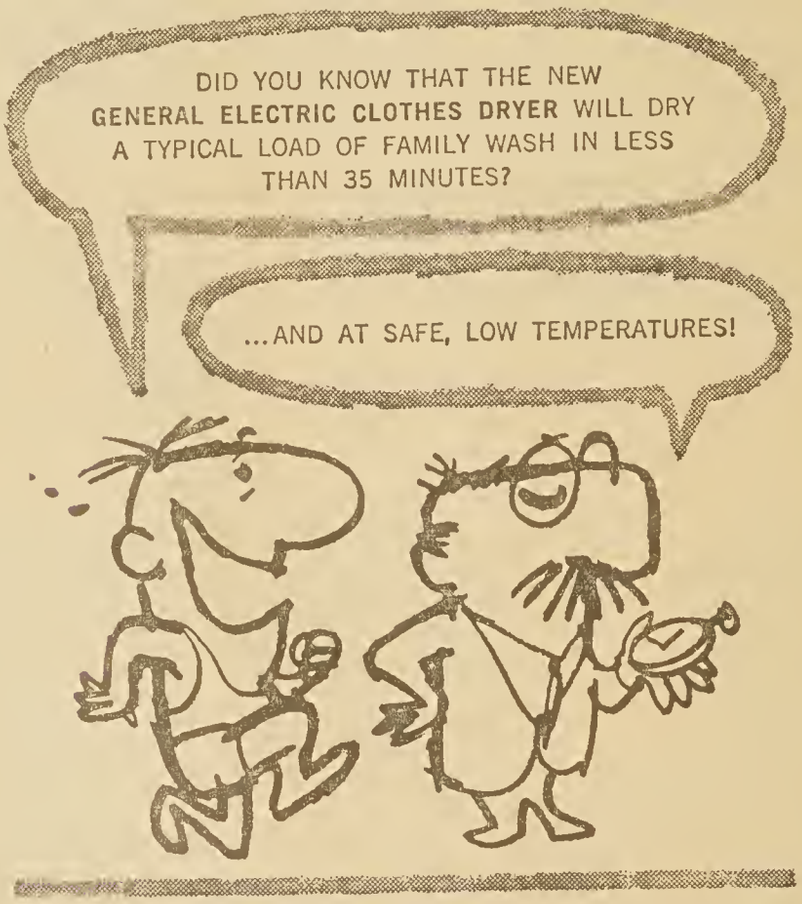
(Continued from Page 13)

of Vale, Route 3. Rhoney, who is a member of Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, told the *Carolina Farmer* in November, "I have been a poultryman for 20 years and I've used several types of brooders. Heat lamps give me the best results."

When Rhoney first considered brooding with lamps he decided they would be too expensive unless he found some way to conserve heat. He came up with a hover, framed with wood and covered with aluminum roofing, that is 5-by-10 feet, holds six 250-watt infra-red lamps, and will brood 750 to 1,000 chicks. He uses a three-way thermostat which controls the lamps in pairs; thus, he prevents the lamps from all going on and off at the same time. Harry Wilson, Rutherford Electric's electrification advisor, sums the brooding operation up this way, "The unique thermostat control and hover make Mr. Rhoney's brooders operate efficiently. At those times when a very small amount of heat is needed to keep the chicks comfortable, only two lamps are burning."

Rhoney figures the brooders cost him $35 apiece and will operate, on a yearly average, for ¾-cent per chick. He compares this with 1¼-cent gas brooding costs he has experienced in the past. Rhoney broods around 24,000 chicks at a time with lamps for $180. He figures gas would cost him $300 for the same number. The $120 difference is a handsome extra profit.

Saving pigs or decreasing production costs in a poultry operation can be the difference between profit and loss when prices are low. To Gentry and Rhoney, infra-red lamps give them some assurance that they will make profits if anyone does.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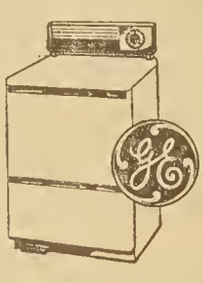

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LOV

By JULIUS JUNOD

You'd hardly believe it, cruising around on Capitol Hill these days. We mean the way members of the farm bloc are sweet talking those city fellers.

It is Romeo to Juliet. Abelard to Heloise. Ezra Benson to the Farm Bureau. Nixon to Nixon.

A love affair.

It is also a switch. Used to be that a cotton man courted a wheat man or vice versa, let us say, and in due time a law was born. It isn't that simple any more. To get anywhere much with an agricultural bill, it is now necessary to cozy up to those city boys who have become ever-more numerous and strong while the farm bloc boys have become less so. Hence the fresh warm romance. Plotting its course in Congress will be an instructive guide to legislative action during the New Year.

Farm legislation with built-in benefits for consumers is the stuff to watch. The city boys more and more will insist upon this as an earnest symbol of their farm suitor's true love.

★

Which brings us to the food stamp plan. This is not new, and in fact has been tried in the past on a limited basis.

Now, however, it is given a strong chance for adoption on a broad scale the reasons being that the plan aims to upgrade the national diet at the same time it helps farm markets. The idea is to move food products to low income families at discount prices.

Purchases at less-than-retail prices would be made by recipients of stamps at their local grocery stores. Stamps would be issued to families certified by state and local agencies to have incomes too low for proper nutrition.

Such a program could drain off a large quantity of the nation's so-called food surplus because it is designed not for mere tens of thousands on charity, but for millions who have a income albeit an inadequate one. The stamp plan could absorb about three quarters of the present excess production of milk, says Patrick B. Healy

ON THE HILL

Once wooed, the farm bloc finds itself courting those city votes now

deputy secretary in Washington of the powerful Milk Producers Federation, a large association of dairy co-ops.

"This plan will be one of our big pushes in the New Year," says Healy. The federation will try and push through a separate stamp plan for dairy products, in case the drive for an over-all food distribution program bogs down.

★

Another one to keep an eye on in this new heavily Democratic, city oriented Congress is legislation calling for "direct payments" to support farm products. The thing works this way:

A "surplus" food product moves right onto the market, instead of into government storage. It is sold for what it will bring, prices being allowed to rise or fall to their "natural" level.

The difference between the actual market price, and the level guaranteed to the producer, is then made up by a direct payment to the producer from the Treasury. It's the idea advocated back in '48 by ex-Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan.

Anything carrying even a washed-out Brannan label is poison to Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson and his top aides. Note, however, that they embraced just such a direct-payment subsidy system for wool growers all of four years ago.

While some farm leaders are bitterly opposed to the direct-payment idea, others want to give it a try. Many think it will be tried, regardless, because it would mean lower consumer prices—and therefore attract strong support from the city bloc in Congress.

★

Ever heard it said that the housewife is responsible for food costing so much more at the grocery store than in the good old days? It's because she insists on a lot of extra processing to save her time and effort in the kitchen.

She wants things pre-mixed, pre-cooked, pre-frozen, and just generally prepared in advance. That's how the argument runs.

The food industry people have been using it to explain why grocery bills go up while the farmer's price tends to stay down. Such "built-in-maid services," the food men insist, cost them like sin and naturally force retail food prices up.

Now, however, a pilot study by USDA market researchers indicates the argument is mostly a phoney. Retail costs of 63 "serviced" foods were compared with the price of equal amounts of the same products in their unserviced or raw state. The findings are startling.

"On $100 worth of groceries," the researchers reported, "she (the housewife) added only 61 cents to cover the cost of 'built-in-maid service'!

"Although there's no doubt but that processing adds slightly to the retail price of many convenience foods," these government market experts went on, "this is often not the case. Some 'serviced' foods actually sell for less than non-serviced items of equal quantity or quality."

And why do the foods that get extra processing often cost less? Because, the research people explain, there are substantial savings in handling, shipping, and storage. Processing reduces bulk and prevents waste.

Concentrated frozen orange juice is priced much lower at retail than an equivalent amount of whole oranges. Many canned items are less expensive per food unit than the same products in fresh form. Chopped and frozen vegetables may cost less than the equivalents in bulk form.

The researchers are now preparing to make more intensive and broader studies of the old "built-in-maid service" argument. They plan to investigate retail prices in many cities at different times of the year.

One of the important unanswered questions they want to shed some light on is this: Is the farmer getting his share of cost benefits being realized by industry through extra processing and servicing of agricultural products?

★

Wheat is in the limelight as Congress settles down to work. All are agreed something must be done about the outsize surplus and its mounting cost ($3 billion in government funds are now tied up in wheat).

The answer, if there is to be one this year, appears to lie between two alternatives. One is for Congress to pass a modified version of the domestic parity or "two price" plan, or the program now being worked up at USDA.

Benson's proposals are expected to call for lower price support, and an end to exemptions from quota penalties for farmers with 15 acres or less. The Secretary will want to tighten present loopholes in allotment-quota rules, and provide varying loan levels for different types of wheat.

The domestic parity plan is getting strong support from most wheat groups, the National Grange, Farmers Union, and others. It calls for a blended price floor, based on exports and domestic use of wheat, at about $2 per bushel. To get top support a grower would be required to place a substantial amount of cropland in the soil bank. Controls would be based on "bushelage allotments" instead of planted acreages.

Up-to-date outlook

Dairy outlook for the New Year is brighter than for most other commodities, compared with '58. Government economists predict a 5% to 10% drop in over-all net farm income during 1959.

Profits of dairymen figure to remain about the same.

Milk prices, meantime, will drift downward until summer. That is the seasonal pattern. Fewer cows will continue to produce more milk in coming months. This is practically guaranteed by upgrading of herds, and heavier feeding.

Continue culling, if you haven't already cut to the bone. It looks as

(Continued on Page 21)

The Providence Methodist Church at Swan Quarter

Moved by the hand of God

By JOHN COREY

The only noticeable general difference between Providence Methodist Church of the coastal village of Swan Quarter and any other Methodist Church is the picturesque canal flowing by its entrance.

But there's a greater variance, although not seen by eye.

Providence Methodist Church is spoken of as a "church moved by the hand of God."

It got the title in 1876, according to research done by Kate Smith, when Swan Quarter Methodists appealed to a rich landowner to donate a choice lot for a new Methodist church. Money was scarce in 1876 and he sharply replied, "I can't help you. I have plans for that land."

Discouraged, the people acquired a lot on a back street and built a modest wooden structure on brick pilings.

On dedication night, a terrific storm burst. Angry tides and whining winds ripped through the village. By morning, waters flooded the streets.

Finally the winds subsided, but turbulent waters still swirled through the streets of the Hyde County village.

Then a strange thing occurred.

According to author Smith, "the new church shuddered, then floated from its spindly brick pilings. Sluggishly it moved down the street, gaining speed as it drifted. At an intersection, it paused in the churning flood waters, then veered sharply, continuing its voyage toward the heart of the village.

"Moments later it slowly settled—on the very plot of land which the rich man had refused to donate to the congregation!"

The first man at the office of the register of deeds next morning was the rich man himself. He deeded the property to the Methodist Church, without cost.

"I had plans for that land," he said pleasantly, "but it appears that God has His, too!"

Mail Box

(Continued from Page 7)

much, especially the homemaking section. Profitable reading!

Mrs. Donald Frye
Bakersville, Rt. 2

The *Carolina Farmer* is the most helpful little magazine I ever saw. I can't wait to look at it when it comes.

Mrs. M. M. Thompson
Biscoe, Rt. 1

Likes the Farmer

I have just finished reading the *Carolina Farmer* and I think it is a fine magazine. Will you send me the information I need to subscribe to it.

Mrs. George L. Brown, Jr.
Tarboro

The Carolina Farmer is sent to the members of 30 subscribing North Carolina electric cooperatives, at the direction of their boards of directors. Other subscriptions are available at the same price of 60c per year.—EDITOR.

Cleanliness

I like what you have said on page 30 of your January issue ("How Clean is Your Home?"), and I want to know why our daughters do not learn cleanliness in Home Economics classes?

Why do even college girls dry dishes with dish towels they hang on chair backs, their shoulders, their sweater sleeves, or even swing against their skirts? And why do housewives do all kinds of jobs, even tending the baby, and not wash their hands before handling food, dishes, etc.?

Why do folks who pride themselves on being clean use cookers, canners, other household pans as mop pails when mop pails are available? And why will a mother let her daughter wash all the things you mentioned and then use the same cloth to wash dishes instead of using a dish cloth?

Then, too, why do women put their hand bags on tables used for serving food when she comes in from shopping or after the bag has been on the floor board of the car, in service station rest rooms, department stores, super markets? Eventually the dish cloth is used to wash said table, then to wash dishes.

Again, why are adults—mothers and daughters—so addled that they do not see these things?

Critical Reader

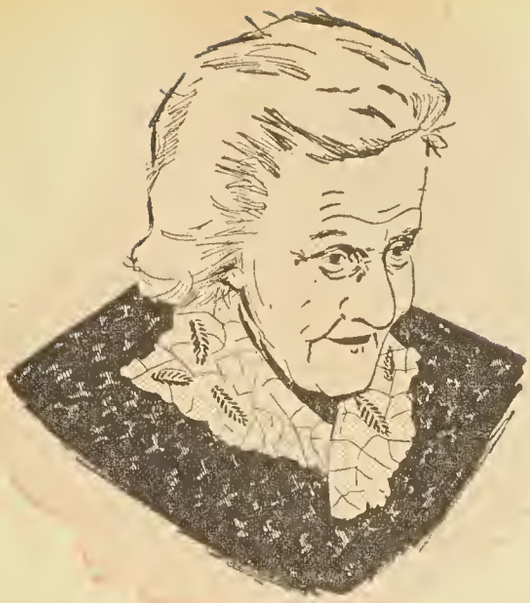
Reader's name withheld on request. —EDITOR.

Patterns

In looking over the January issue of the *Carolina Farmer,* I noticed you have free booklets and leaflets for distribution. Many of these look interesting for a home economics class. Is it possible to be placed on your mailing list to receive these and others which will be made available later?

Mrs. Elizabeth Fortner
Librarian
Hall Fletcher Junior High
Asheville.

We do not maintain a regular mailing list on patterns and booklets available to our readers. We do often, however, have such available in large quantities and will be glad to furnish them on specific requests for a particular item.—EDITOR.



More About Grandma

In November we revealed

her medical secrets, now here's her "receipts" for making vinegar and cosmetics

By HELEN VIRDEN

Grandmother was a do-it-yourself-girl. She made her own cider vinegar, her own starter for bread and cured her own meat. If she wanted beauty helps or stove polish, she had to make it and she was equally as proficient in concocting dyes for fabrics and brewing mixtures to dress harness.

She was an expert at washing doubtful calico, cleaning straw matting, and she knew how to whiten palm fans and polish shell combs. She could fashion a formula for waxing papers to cover her cabin windows, and the soap she made in an iron kettle in the woodlot kept the pine boards of that cabin spotlessly clean.

Her rule for making vinegar was used for years by all the housekeepers in her neighborhood and I can still remember its special tangy goodness.

"Receipt" for Vinegar

Take eight gallons of cider. Put this into a wine cask and in the spring add 4 gallons rain water, one gallon molasses and a quarter's worth of sugar. Tear into small pieces a sheet of brown paper (for wrapping) to make "mother." Set the cask in the sun and stick a glass bottle in the bung hole. When you are making currant jelly, take the rinsing and currants and put that in. Also, if you have peach parings, cherry stones or berry seeds. This makes a foundation for your vinegar and you can keep it for years by adding more cider, more molasses and more sugar. To keep the barrel sweet, add eight tablespoons of white mustard to each barrel and to make it brisk, add a few raisins to each bottle.

My grandmother always boiled hay or potato peelings in a new iron pot to remove the iron taste and her milk pans were always kept sweet with boiled hay. She had a special method for doing up point lace and she invented a hair restorer that my grandfather used religiously, but still became bald-headed.

Grandma was a wonderful housekeeper and dust was never allowed to lay undisturbed. She kept her linens scented with lavendar and made rose water perfume. I have tasted the maple syrup she boiled down from sap water, and birthdays were never complete without her fancy lumps of maple sugar. In addition to this, she always rendered her own lard, made headcheese and souse and corned her own beef.

A sunbonnet always kept grandma's complexion as fair as a baby's, but she made a tanned skin oil she kept for emergencies. She made her own cosmetics and one she favored was a complexion wash to prevent wrinkles. The complexion wash was made by straining two ounces of honey (she got hers from wild bee trees) and two ounces of juice from lily bulbs. She applied this complexion wash daily, and I hope I am as well preserved at 60 as she was.

To remove freckles, she used a mixture of rose water and sulphate of zinc she called "Pearl Water." She blended her face powder once a year.

(Continued to Page 31)

you'll pay the bill—if REA interest rate is h

Watch Your Wallets, Folks!

by Jerry Anderson

ALL rural and suburban residents—especially those who live on rural electric lines—will be wise to keep an eye and an ear cocked toward Washington where the brand new 86th Congress cranked up and went into action last month.

For—if the Administration has its way and the REA interest rate is hiked—rural light bills are bound to go up. Some electric co-op members may even lose all of the financial interest—accumulated over the years—in their non-profit systems!

This is not hearsay. These are two very real possibilities. Both are tightly tied in with the REA interest rate question, which now disturbs rural electric leaders from one end of the country to another. Here's why. . . .

Believe it or not—and despite the great benefits rural electrification has brought to America—there are folks in the Nation's capital who are putting on a big propaganda drive, and trying to pressure Congress into raising the REA interest rate—right away—and from now on!

New Legislation Ready

In fact, long before Congress returned to Washington, the high command in Secretary Benson's Department of Agriculture prepared legislation which would put the interest rate hike into effect. These bills have been introduced.

Why should you be interested in this legislation? Simply because you and your neighbors will have to foot the bill, if Benson and his powerful allies can pressure Congress into raising the interest rate.

Since it's your money they want to spend, you have a right to know the full story. And the full story contains some curious items that the Benson men would just as soon you didn't know.

Background on Interest Rates

Briefly, here's the background of the interest rate dispute:

The rate on 35-year loans made by the Rural Electrification Administration to the non-profit rural electrics has been a flat 2% since 1944. Prior to that time, the rate varied according to the amount of interest the government paid on maturities of 10 years or longer.

Between 1936—when the REA rate went into effect—and 1944, the rate ranged from 2.46% to 3%.

In 1944 Congress made a decision—one that affected the livelihood and prosperity of everyone living in rural America!

Your Congressmen and Senators decided that *everyone* living out in the country who wanted electricity should have it! This was an important decision for all rural

Americans. This new plan was given a name—used to his day—"area coverage."

And area coverage was a concept that most of the rivate power companies had dismissed as impossible—efore the days of REA.

Basic Changes Needed

To make area coverage possible, Congress made some asic changes in the REA Act. For one thing, it set the nterest rate at 2%. Congress reasoned that 2% was air to both the government and the rural people. Over ne years, the government should just about break even, nd all rural people would obtain the benefits of elec-icity.

The result was a moral covenant—REA would provide 5-year loans at 2% and the rural electric systems would rve everyone in their area who could reasonably be rved.

This plan has worked out almost exactly as Congress ped. Over 95% of the rural homes in America have en electrified. The co-ops and other borrowers have id REA over $1 billion in principal, interest and ad-nce payments on their debt. Past due notes are so all as to be considered negligible by astute bankers. ural electrification is a financial success.

During the 23 years of REA's operation, the 2% rate s been higher than, or substantially equal to, the "av-age cost of money" except for four recent years. The her years reflect the temporary tight money policies of e present Administration which have driven interest tes up—to the great benefit of the big money lenders. Judged by any standard, then, the REA program has en one of the most helpful and successful ventures the vernment has ever undertaken.

g Business Thinking

There's just one catch. The cooperative nature of the gram does not jibe with the "big business" thinking many politicians and special-interest pressure groups. ese people have bitterly opposed the program since its ginning, just as they opposed other ventures that oper-e on a non-profit basis.

In the past few years, these attacks have become rper and more frequent. There's no getting around e fact that the present Administration has thrown nch after punch at the REA program. Some of them ded, some missed. Many of them would have crippled killed the rural electric cooperatives' program.

This does not mean that the REA program has become arty-line issue. Many congressmen, of both parties, staunch supporters of rural electrification. On many asions they have stood shoulder to shoulder in fighting the Administration's attacks.

adly Attacks in Past

These attacks have taken many deadly forms. Last r, for example, the Administration sent to Congress posed legislation which would have doubled or trebled REA interest rate. A companion proposal would e sent the rural electric systems to the Wall Street kers for part of their loan needs.

For months now, high-ranking officials of the Depart-nt of Agriculture have been lining up support. They've held secret meetings with officials of the general farm organizations and they've tried to curry the favor of some local rural electric leaders. A complete propaganda and legislative program has been laid out.

Recently Ken Scott, a top Benson aide who now makes the decisions on important REA loans, was cornered by a Washington newspaperman. He admitted that interest hike and private-financing legislation were just parts of the new Administration package for REA.

Scott said the ultimate objective was to do away with REA as it exists today, and set up a bank of some sort to make loans to the co-ops.

Part of Master Plan

What do rural electric spokesmen think of all this? The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which represents most of the country's borrowers, says it is part of a "master plan" to destroy the rural electric program.

What does this mean to rural electric consumers? That depends a good deal, of course, on the financial position of each local rural electric system. Where systems serve sparsely settled areas and operate at the break-even point, an increase in the interest rate might very well put the system out of business. Studies show that some rural electrics just can't pay any more interest—and continue the area coverage job they were set up to do.

Systems operating in more prosperous territory might survive by raising rates—and hitting you right in the pocketbook. Some very fortunate systems might make the grade by cutting further into margins—and reducing the equity—ownership the consumers have been acquiring each year.

In any case—and as usual—the small fellow loses, the big boy gains. It is your money—included in your "light bill"—that pays off interest and principal on REA loans. And it's a mighty big part of your rural electric system's cost of doing business.

The Author, a former editor of the *Carolina Farmer,* is editor of the *Rural Electric Minuteman,* a weekly publication that might be called the Paul Revere of rural electrification. The Minuteman program was launched by National Rural Electric Cooperative Association last year to muster local leadership to defend the rural electric cooperatives against intensified political and propaganda attacks.

The "Minutemen" themselves are thousands of local farmers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, preachers (see page 8), policemen, postmen, etc., who have volunteered to protect the REA program against its worst enemies—half-truths, misinformation, misunderstanding, and just plain old lies.

The weapon of the "Minutemen" isn't modern, but it's proven. It is called **truth.** The job of Anderson's publication is to see that the local "Minutemen" are well armed.

Can You Beat—

★ 4% Interest ★ Low Down Payments ★ 12 to 36 Months to Repay

You get all three when you use your Co-op's

Low-Cost Credit Plan

Here is an actual comparison between the interest and carrying charge costs of a Finance Company loan and the 4% interest charge cost of a Low-Cost Credit Plan loan for 36 months:

Cost Comparison on a 36-mo. Loan

Loan	Co-op Plan	Finance Co
$200	$12.34	$ 65.00
300	18.44	99.00
400	24.66	126.00
500	30.83	150.00
600	36.98	163.00

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Lowe's Asheboro Hdwe. Co.
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Stockner & Barnes, Inc.

BALD CREEK
Profitt's Store

BEAUFORT
Eastern Rulane Sales Corp.
Economy Appliance Store
G. W. Huntley Co.
Hamilton Furniture Co.
Hatsell's Electric Co.

BESSEMER CITY
Corolina Appliance Co.

BLOWING ROCK
Hordin Hardware

BOONE
Ayers Electric Shop
Boone Tire & Bargain Store
Burgess Antique Shop
Dovis Furniture Co.
Watauga Hardware, Inc.

BREVARD
L & H Applionce Co.
Reid Furniture Co.

BURGAW
Burgaw Electric Co.
Rochelle Furniture Co.

BURNSVILLE
Burnsville Furn. & Hdwe. Co.

BUTNER
Butner Elec. & Appl. Co.

CANDLER
Candler Furniture Co.

CANE RIVER
J. F. Robinson

CANTON
Brooks & Churm Furn. Co.
Cantan Electric Appl. Co.
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CHERRYVILLE
Mitchem's, Inc.

CLINTON
Borwick's
Bell Electric Co.
Sampson Hardware

DALLAS
Summey Hdwe. & Impl. Co.

ELIZABETHTOWN
Bloden Hdwe. & Furn. Co., Inc.

ELLERBE
Webb's General Store

ENKA
Hamilton's TV & Appliance

FRANKLINTON
Franklinton Hardware Co.

FRANKLINVILLE
G. V. Luck Plbg. & Htg.

GARLAND
Warren Tractor & Appl. Co.

GOLDSBORO
Farmers Supply Co.

GRANITE FALLS
Mackie Furniture Co.
Southland Home Furn. Co.
Western Auto Assoc. Store

GREENSBORO
Carolina Milk Producers Assn.

HAMLET
Stinson Furniture Co.

HAZELWOO
Hoywood Electric Service

HIGHLANDS
Wilson Electric Service

HOT SPRINGS
Your Bob Davis Store

JACKSON
D. B. Maddrey Appl. Co.

JEFFERSON
Segroves Motor Co.

KINGS MOUNTAIN
Murray's

LANSING
Home Furnishings Co.
Service Store

LENOIR
Bernhardt-Seogle Co.
Economy Auto Supply
Gibbons Electric Co.
Home Electric Co.
Lefler Sewing Mochine Co.
Leftwich Electric Corp.
Parlier & Tomlinson Plbg. Co.
Shields of Lenoir, Inc.
Teague Furniture Co.
Tire Sales & Battery Co.
W. E. Shaw Furniture Co.
Western Auto Assoc. Store

LEWISTON
Bertie Appl. & Equip. Co.
Lewiston Home Applionce

LIBERTY
Liberty Machinery Co., Inc.

LOUISBURG
Western Auto Assoc. Store

MARSHALL
Chandler Hordwore Co.
Home Electric & Furn. Co.
P. R. Elom Farm Supply Co.
Wild's Radio & TV Service

MARS HILL
Joe's Electric Service
Tugman's Home Furnishings

MOCKSVILLE
C. J. Angell Jlry. & Appl. Co.
Edd's Radio & TV Service
Hendrick's & Merrell Furn. Co.
Mondo & Co., Inc.
Vernon's

MOREHEAD CITY
Blonchard's Electric Service
Corteret Plbg. & Refrig. Co.
Economy Applionce Store
Sound Appliance Co.

MT. OLIVE
Garner Brothers
Hasty Plbg. & Htg. Co.

MURFREESBORO
Murfreesboro TV Center

NEWPORT
Allen & Bell Hdwe. Co.
C. M. Hill Hdwe. Co.
East Corolina Bldrs. Supply
Temple's Radio Service

PIKEVILLE
Thompson's Elec. & Plbg.

RALEIGH
Pine Stote Creomery Co.
Rurol Plbg. & Htg., Inc.

RAMSEUR
Bordy's Applionce Co.
Hodgin Firestone Store
Stout & Rains Plbg. & Appl. Co.

RELIEF
Tipton & Griffith

RICH SQUARE
J. G. Lone Electric Co.
Planters Hordware Co.

ROBBINS
George L. Frye Co.
Steed Furniture

ROSE HILL
Bostic Tractor & Equip. Co., Inc.

RUTHERFORDTON
Edwards Furniture Co.

SEABOARD
I. B. White Appliance Co.

SEAGROVE
Seagrove Hardware Co.
Seagrove Motor Co.
Walter Porks

SMYRNA
Smyrno Supplies

SOPHIA
Joe S. Powell Plbg. Co.

SPARTA
Blockwelder Furniture Co.
Edwords Furniture Co.
Farmer's Hdwe. & Impl. Co., Inc.
Miles-Woddell-Thompson
Western Auto Assoc. Store

SPRUCE PINE
City Furn. & Appl. Co.
Roy Howell

SWANSBORO
Don's Elec. Sales & Service

SYLVA
Sossamon Furniture Co.

TAYLORSVILLE
Rhodes-Doy-Elledge, Inc.
Swofford's

TROY
F. R. Thomos Appl. Service

VILAS
M & R Furniture Co.

WADESBORO
Blolock Tire & Appl. Co.
Gilmore Bros. Drilling & Plbg. Co.
Wodesboro Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Zachory's

WALLACE
Duplin Electric Co.
Market Furniture Co.
Wallace Hdwe. & Mach. Co., Inc.
Western Auto Assoc. Store

WAYNESVILLE
Caldwell Plbg., Htg. & Hdwe. Co.
Mortin Electric Co.
Roy's Htg. & Sheet Metol Co.
Rogers Electric & Furn. Co.

WENDELL
Tod. Electric Co., Inc.

WEST JEFFERSON
Dollor Electric Co.
Groy Bros. Furniture Co.
Newmon Bras. Well Drill. Co.
W. J. Electric Co.

WHITNEL
Coldwell Farm Supply

WINDSOR
Bertie Appl. & Equip. Co.

YOUNGSVILLE
Youngsville Groc. & Farm Supply

ZEBULON
A. C. Perry & Co.

Mileage-Saving Kilowatts

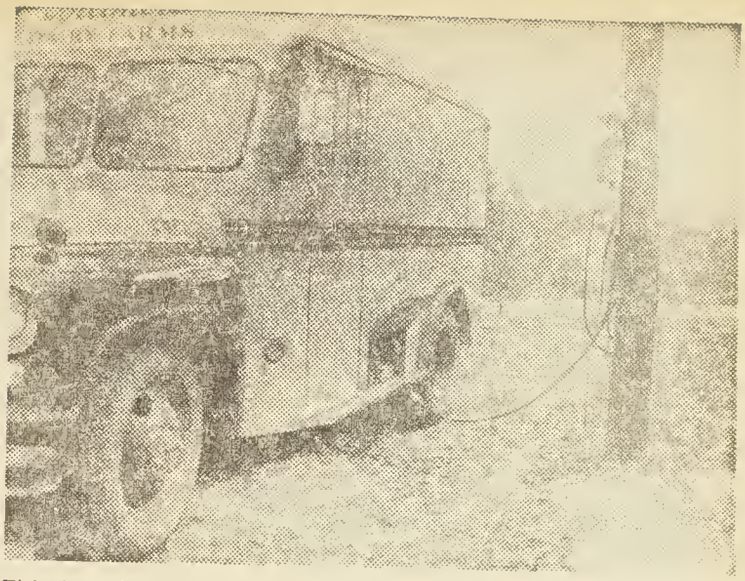
• Rural electric cooperatives serve a large part of North Carolina's dairy industry—milkers, bulk milk tanks and coolers on the farms, and refrigerators where consumers keep it—but Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation of Wadesboro goes a step further. It serves a truck that delivers the milk.

According to the *Pee Dee Hi-Lite,* co-op power saves milkman Talmadge Gerald 50 miles driving a day. Gerald lives near Rockingham where his delivery route is located; but Biltmore Dairy Farms' plant is 25 miles away at Wadesboro.

Until recently, Gerald had to leave the truck at the plant every night to keep the milk refrigerated, drive to Wadesboro in his car in early morning, drive back to Rockingham in the truck and make deliveries, return the truck to Wadesboro, and drive home to Rockingham in his car at the end of the day.

That was before Pee Dee installed a special electric outlet to a pole near Gerald's home. Now he loads his truck and drives it home from Wadesboro every evening, plugs in the refrigeration unit, and starts out on his rounds immediately the next morning.

This makes everybody happy. The customers get their milk earlier, Gerald gets a couple of winks more sleep, his car expenses are reduced, and the co-op sells more kilowatts. The more kilowatts the co-op sells, the less its operating expenses per member, which ultimately means savings for members.



This installation saves Pee Dee member Talmadge Gerald 50 miles driving a day.

Love on the Hill

(Continued from Page 15)

hough slaughter cow prices will stay p for a while yet.

You can just about rule out any ajor change during the next market-g year in the present dairy support rogram. But Congress may approve food stamp plan. This would jump e consumption of dairy products by w income families, and firm up your arkets.

Feed prices could be a little less an in 1958, but heavy demand has ept them up thus far.

Other production costs are apt to be gher. Some cash may be saved by ying in production items now. Take wait-and-see attitude on feed. rong feed prices during recent eeks particularly in oilseed meals d high-protein feeds have been con-unding the experts. Most expected ver prices.

Cattle. Fed cattle prices should pick some through March. The late ring-early summer drop probably n't be much more than a dollar or But don't look for prices in March get as high as in 1958.

Feeder cattle prices are likely to y high all winter. During the 1958 l months, they averaged the highest ce 1951. If grass is good next sum-r, they won't go down much. Rec-l feed supplies will continue to put ssure on feeder markets.

Hog prices stayed remarkably high through the heavy marketing period. This provides a better price base for the big fall pig crop that'll be starting to market soon. Prices may not drop as much as some of the experts have been forecasting. Prices may dip some in February and by March slip down to around $16. Sell hogs when they're ready. Keep a close watch on weight discounts. These were substantial in mid-December on hogs over 230 lbs.

Poultry production all along the line continues heavy. Hatches of both broiler-type and egg-type chicks are above a year ago. Turkey production and storage holdings are large. Egg prices are apt to soften in the early weeks of 1959. Broiler prices should average steady in the weeks ahead. Don't figure on more than 1 or 2 cents a pound increase between now and March. Turkey prices will trend downward after the slight holiday price bulge.

Cotton. That new "choice" cotton program is now sure and certain in 1959, the result of the referendum on controls having settled the matter. Somewhat more than 92% of growers casting ballots came out for quotas—and the new program.

Producers will now choose between (1) the "B" plan of more acreage at lower support and (2) the "A" plan of higher support with smaller allotments.

Notification to individual growers of their price support under both choices will be coming along early in February. Then, by March 16 in most cases, growers must choose either the "A" or "B" plan.

Notice of your choice is to be filed with the county ASC office.

"A" support by law must be no less than 80% of parity. Average allotments under this alternative will run about 8% less than in the '58 season. Allotments for "B" growers are to be 40% above what a grower would get under the "A" choice. "B" support may be no less than 65% of parity.

Tobacco people are disturbed. They have visited and re-visited Washington to lay before officials what they believe to be a realistic program for holding foreign markets. Their plan: to keep price support for flue-cured and burley at the 1958 level, allowing it to rise only as old parity may go up.

New parity, which has brought successive price increases, would be sacrificed. Old parity rises only as production costs go up, a protection the tobacco people feel they must have.

But it looks as though Mr. Benson is going to balk. The Secretary has made it pretty plain to intimates in Washington that he will insist upon a rollback in support prices. "We will certainly have to get tobacco," he says, "into a more competitive position."

The Great PURSUIT

SOMEWHERE between the time he loses interest in tin soldiers and the time he takes his first shave, a boy undergoes some remarkable changes. His voice develops a mind of its own and comes out on an altogether different frequency from what he planned. His body suddenly sprawls all over the place. He is constantly bumping into, falling over and dropping things. And an unmistakable glint comes into his eye.

It's that glint we are interested in here, for it's the magic gleam that makes the world go round . . . and round . . . and round. Adam had it. Samson had it. Caesar had it. Henry VIII had it—in spades. And if you're over 15, you have it, too.

No one knows how it works, but that glint has the strange power to make a coward brave, a miser extravagant, a fool wise and a wiseman foolish. For it marks the beginning of one of man's most important activities in life—the Great Pursuit.

Of course, man has been chasing woman ever since Adam discovered that there were more important things in life than ribs.

He has swum rivers, climbed mountains, tamed lions, written poetry, built palaces and destroyed cities—just to get a sigh of appreciation out of some bored damsel.

In reality, there are just three ways to pursue the quarry. And here, for the benefit of those who may be stymied for the moment, they are.

1. **Be Sad.** This is a subtle approach which, if applied with some imagination, rarely fails. You must act at all times as if you are burdened with a great tragedy in your life. Wrinkle your brow from time to time and practice before a mirror to achieve a brooding look. If you don't think you quite have it, study portraits of Marlon Brando and Elvis Presley. They have it. When the two of you are listening to music on the radio, turn it off suddenly and go to the window to look at the moon. If it's daytime, stare at a distant object. Try to get a crooked smile to play across your face now and then, too. Few women can resist the challenge of trying to make you forget your "sorrow."

The perfect example of the brooding pursuer is Lord Byron. He dressed in dark clothing, affected a limp bow tie and reckless forelock. He was always muttering poetry under his breath and sighing audibly. When asked what was wrong, he often grew angry. So far as we know, he was actually a very happy person—and a whiz with the ladies.

2. **Be well-informed.** Keep your eyes and ears open for amusing anecdote about famous people; learn the order of the planets according to their distance from the sun; know who the Vice-President was under Tyler; memorize Babe Ruth's batting averages for the years 1920-1931; and listen to quiz programs to fill the gaps in your knowledge. Thus armed, you'll feel confident under all circumstances and talk with an air of authority. No women can resist a man of the world.

Case in point: the 18th century gent who made it his business to be familiar with literature, music, astronomy, politics, mathematics and commerce. His name—Giovanni Giacomo Casanova. Any questions?

3. **Be well-groomed.** Keep abreast of the latest in men's fashions. You'd be surprised how many women have been lost because the man fouled up his color combinations, wore a bow tie with a button-down collar, tramped about in unshined shoes.

A hot shower (then a cold), a close shave and a recent haircut are musts, too. And while perfume for men is frowned upon in our society, you should apply after shave lotion to the old map, too.

Few ladies can resist the man who's had the foresight to refresh himself with a dash of Aqua Velva.

—TEEN LETTERS—

If you disagree with our panelist (or other teen correspondents) or want to express your own opinion on some particular subject, write to: "Becky," Rural Roundtable, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699 Raleigh, N. C.

CF is the Greatest

I am 15 and a sophomore at W. Edtheridge High School. I read the *Carolina Farmer* and I think it is one of the greatest magazines any teenager can read.

I am the first one every month to read the *Carolina Farmer* in my family. I suggest that all of you boys and girls who don't read the Rural Roundtable get on the ball and read. If you don't, you won't know what you are missing!

Clara Williams
Windsor, RFD
(Roanoke Electric)

Enjoys Reading

I am 14 years old and a freshman at the Cane River High School. I enjoy reading, especially the *Carolina Farmer.*

My question is: "Is a girl of 19 too young for marriage?"

Geraldine Fender
Burnsville, RFD
(French Broad Electric)

I enjoy reading the Rural Roundtable very much. Before it started, I did not read the *Carolina Farmer* very much, but now I read it all.

Here is my question: "Should a boy decide where to go on a date or should he let the girl decide?"

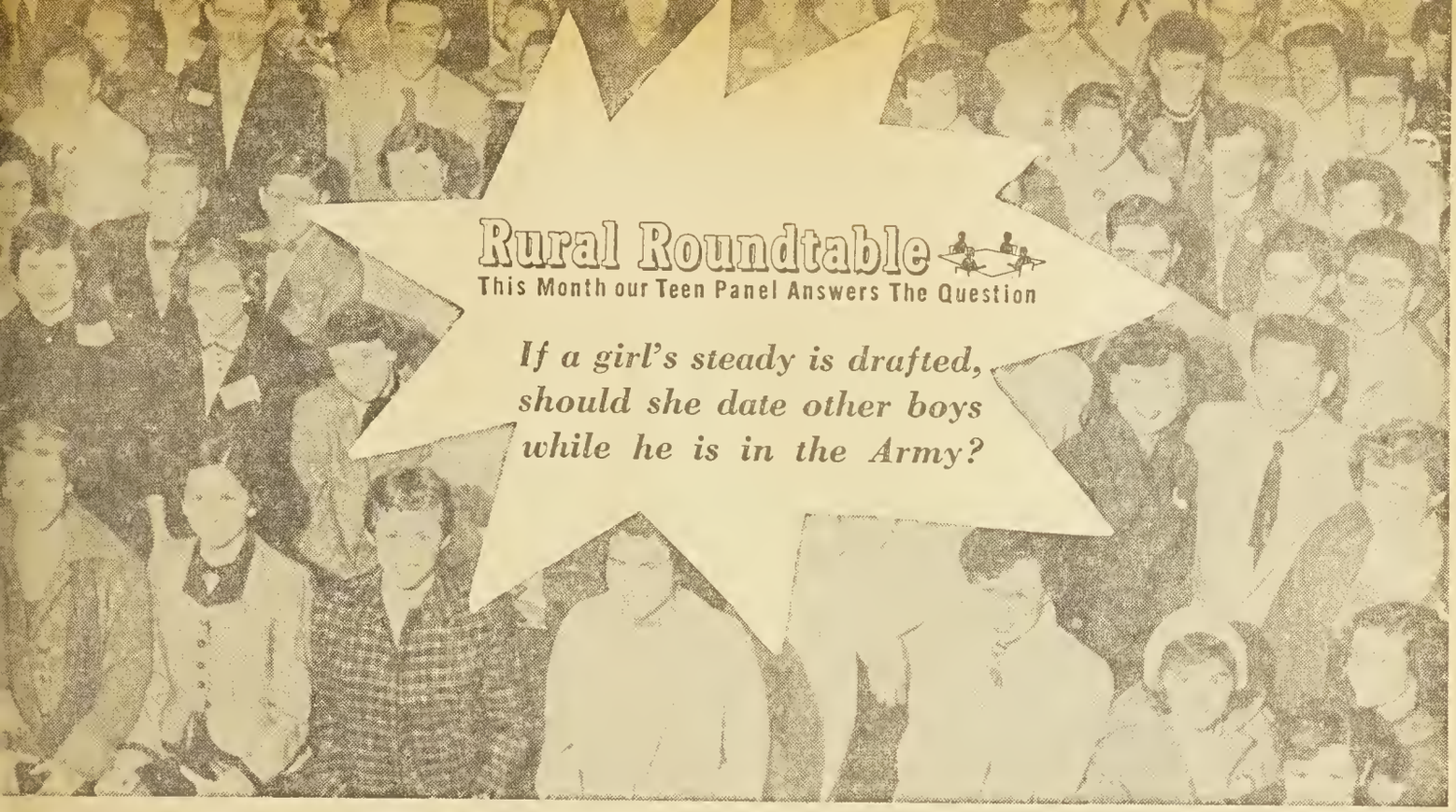
Boyd Stewart
Trade, Tennessee
(Blue Ridge Electric)

Disagrees with Panelist

Tonight I was walking through my parents' bedroom and noticed a magazine lying open on the bed. I picked it up and began reading it. Soon I realized it was something new and interesting such as I had never read before. It was the *Carolina Farmer.*

After reading the Rural Roundtable I realized that I disagreed with one of the points made by a panelist. Pat Harris advises that a girl might suggest to a boy she doesn't want to date that he date one of her friends. I wonder if it is really advisable to make such a suggestion.

Emily Holt
Cameron, RFD
(Randolph Electric)



Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question

If a girl's steady is drafted, should she date other boys while he is in the Army?

Lynda Hicks

Wake Forest, *Wake EMC*

I haven't had any experience this sort of thing, but I would efinitely say "Yes, do date other oys while he is gone." The d adage, "Absence makes the art grow fonder," may prove ue in your case; however, it ay be that you find you like someone else better. Anyay, he wouldn't expect you to give up your social life he really loved you.

STEVE REEVES

Canton, *Haywood Electric*

I think that just because a rl's steady goes to the army is reason to cut out all social e for two or more years. I ink it would be perfectly all ght to date other boys as long there is a wide variety and u don't go steady. Of course, you and your steady agreed that you wouldn't date, then course you shouldn't.

Patsy Harris

Albemarle, *Union EMC*

This is the type question I uld like to steer clear of since am not a very strong proter of the "going steady" icy. In my opinion, the ages the persons involved would p determine the promises y should make to each other. To be drafted is a new perience for all young men and being sent a great distance from home, he will certainly have some lonesome week-ends and days off unless he "steps out." I think the same would be true for the girl, unless, of course, they are mature and have made a mutual agreement.

GORDON BECTON, JR.

Newport, *Carteret-Craven EMC*

I think that a girl should date while her steady is in service. By dating and keeping busy, the time will pass quickly and he'll be home sooner. I think a girl will have a lot more fun being around her friends, who will more than likely have dates, if she has a date. Also, by dating, she will find out if he is really the right guy for her.

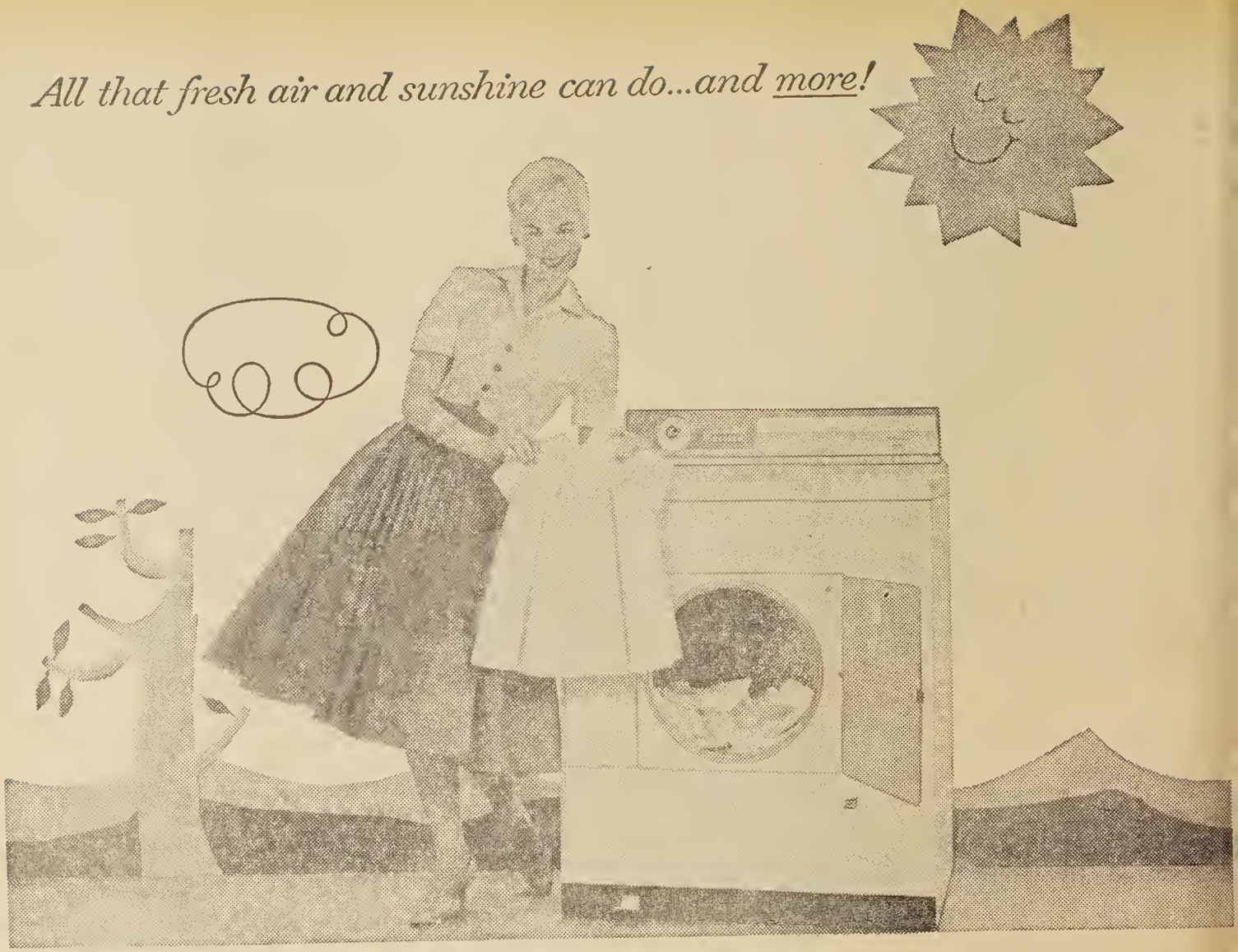
THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

is asked by Ruby Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver Clark, Rt. 2, Leicester. The Clarks are members of French Broad Electric.

Ruby is 15 and a 9th grade student at Leicester High. She's a member of the FHA, and makes all her own clothes. She writes us that she likes to go to the ballgames, dance, cook and sew and that she enjoys singing. Ruby's hobby is collecting movie stars' photos.

Why don't you send the Rural Roundtable YOUR special problems. If you have a question you'd like discussed, send to to the Rural Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we'll send you $5. To be eligible for the $5, your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

All that fresh air and sunshine can do...and more!



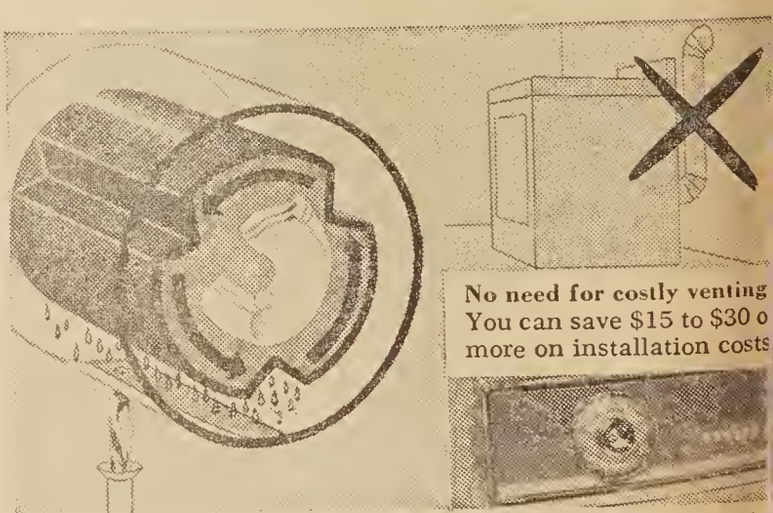
New Vent-Free Hotpoint with Controlled Climate Chamber dries clothes cleaner, fluffier, "wrinkle-free"!

It's always good weather in a Hotpoint Dryer – there's never a chance of sun-fading or clothesline-soiling! In the Controlled Climate Chamber, clothes are dried in the gentlest, cleanest way possible. Wash-and-wears come out practically wrinkle-free, regulars easier to iron.

Hotpoint requires no costly vent or exhaust to carry off lint or moisture. 3-Cycle Control Center lets you "tailor" time, temperature to different fabrics.

All Hotpoint Dryers have sealed Calrod® heating units – no open coils.

See the Vent-Free Dryer and matching 6-Cycle Washer at your Hotpoint Dealer's now.



In the sealed drying chamber, lint, moisture are removed from clothes and pumped down the drain.

No need for costly venting You can save $15 to $30 o more on installation costs

3-Cycle Control Center fo regular fabrics, wash-and wears and special items

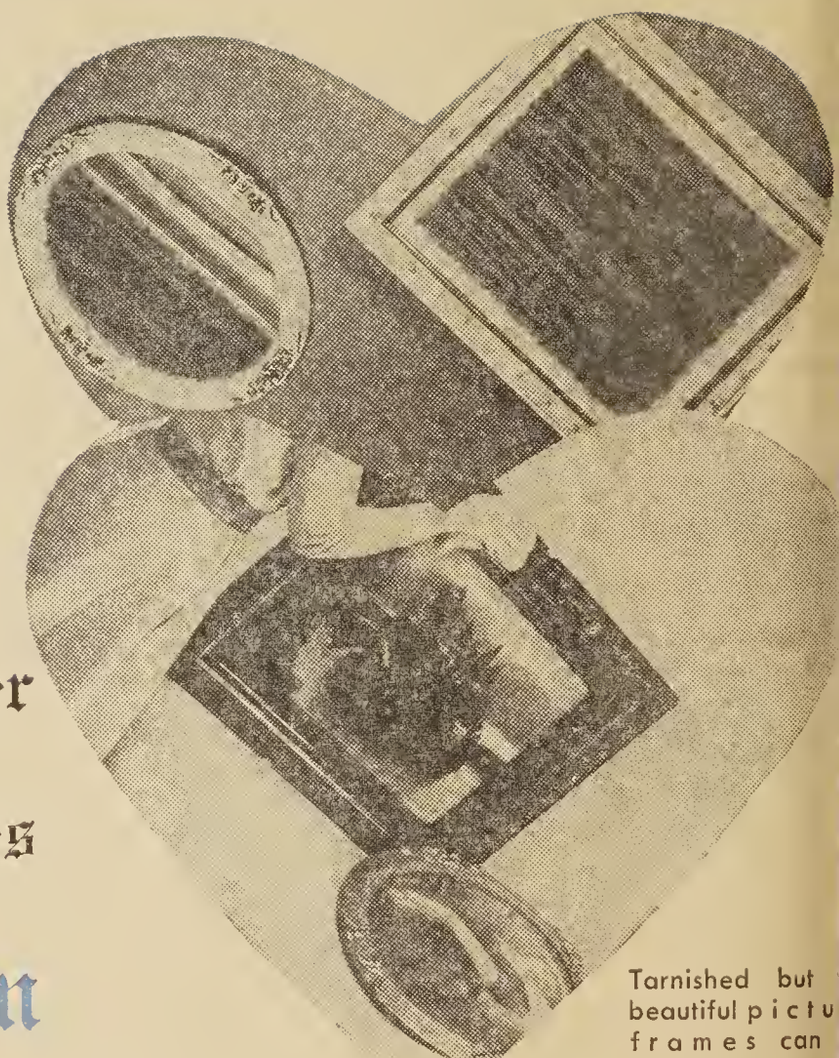
LOOK FOR THAT HOTPOINT DIFFERENCE

Hotpoint

(A Division of General Electric Company), Chicago 44

The Carolina
Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Sheer Valentines From Grandma's Attic



Tarnished but
beautiful pictu
frames can
painted c
trimmed to m
frames for mirr
or photos.
transformati

THERE may be several thousand dollars lying around in attics of North Carolina farm homes. The old upright piano, Aunt Martha's mahogany commode, that curlicued picture frame—these forgotten odds and ends can give rich, lovely accents to your home. Professional decorators know that period pieces set off and soften even the most modern rooms. By applying imagination and enamel, paint or lacquer to your attic antiques, you can make them the handsome equals of the high-priced heirlooms you see in magazines.

What are the best techniques to use? Experts say the first thing to do is to decide where you will put your antique. That way, you'll be much better able to decide which of the finishing methods to use.

Surface Preparation

This essential first step couldn't be more painless: Simply use a good surface conditioner to remove all wax, polish and varnish and to provide a clean, dull surface ready for painting. Smooth away rough spots with s
wool. Holes or deep scratches sh
be repaired with wood filler before
new finish is applied. If you're g
to apply enamel over a bleeding-t
stain such as mahogany, use a spe
primer-sealer in place of the reg
prime coat.

Finishing Methods

One-and Two Color Enamel Fi
A new coat of enamel can softe
brighten the dingiest relic. A
color treatment heightens the dec

ve effect and fools the eye into ror-
tting the excess bulk of those solid-
built antiques. Apply the base coat
enamel in the desired shade. When
s completely dry, do panels, carv-
gs and trim in a different shade.
ioose your two-tone with care, how-
er. Bright hues will spark a room
ne in neutrals or monochrome. But
your finished product will adorn a
om of many colors, better use neu-
als for your paint job—or colors
at harmonize perfectly with the pre-
iling pattern.

The base coat of enamel may be
rnished by one of several interest-
g finishes.

Antique Finish lends the soft,
ded appearance found in heirloom
sterpieces. The antique glaze con-
ts of a mixture of turpentine and
d oil color, with a small amount
clear varnish added to give the
xture consistency. Apply it with
sh or cheesecloth, and rub off after
eral minutes. One of the loveliest
iquc finishes uses a base coat of
white enamel, graciously aged with
nt umber of raw sienna oil color.
e final fillip of elegance is provided
gold trim.

Marble-ized Finish. Allow the an-
ie mixture to dry on the enamel
e coat. Before you tackle the whole
it might be wise to pretest on a
ll drawer panel or some other
tively inconspicuous spot.

Gold-Flecked Finish. Apply the an-
ie finish and wipe it off. Gold
der should be unevenly spattered
own onto the sticky surface be-
it dries completely. When the
ace has dried, add a coat of clear
ish for durable protection. You
want to dream up your own color
ula or follow this suggestion: a
coat of apple green enamel, an-
ed with burnt umber and flecked
d.

Spatter Finish. The gay theme of a
e room takes to one of the new
ter finishes available at your
paint shop. Applied after the
coat has dried, the spatter finish
uces a cheery, multi-colored ef-

e pendulum is swinging back-
ls. Like the flapper fashions of
twenties, which again became
lar, art objects from attic ar-
s are back in style. Grandfather's
, the ornate picture frame which
the pride in the dim days of the
the painted table or chest—these
1959 heirlooms which, now that
ners are beating a path down
ory Lane, may prove to be the
st things you own.

Vacuuming Tips

CLEANING PROBLEM	PROPER EQUIPMENT	SUGGESTIONS
Rugs Wall to wall carpeting Large scatter rugs	Rug nozzle or suction cleaner Upright cleaner	Clean crosswise.
Hard Floor Surfaces Linoleum Asphalt, rubber and plastic tile Cork Hardwood Concrete Terrazzo *Small Scatter Rugs*	Floor brush	Very little pressure required. Guide lightly over surface.
Dusting Furniture Pictures Mirrors Books Lamps & Shades Knick-knacks Radios Television Narrow ledges	Dusting brush	Throw away the dust cloth.
Specialized Cleaning Draperies Curtains Upholstered Furniture Mattresses Woolen Clothing Furs Wide ledges	Upholstery nozzle	Use a light, gentle touch.
Those Hard-to-Clean Places Between counters and appliances Drawers—of all cabinets & furniture Suitcases Purses	Crevice Tool	Use for those narrow spaces.
More Unusual Uses Airing pillows, mattresses Demothing Paint Spraying Spraying tint	Blower	You'll find other uses.

Carolina Kitchens

RECIPES FROM CO-OP HOMEMAKERS

A Pee Dee Electric homemaker sends her favorite cherry pie recipe in honor of George Washington's birth.

Mrs. Carl Zigler, a Pee Dee Electric Co-op homemaker who lives on Route 1, Madison, writes that "since Washington's birthday is this month, I'd like to share my favorite cherry pie recipe."

We're sure that co-op homemakers all over the state will welcome Mrs. Zigler's pie recipe, particularly if this is their month to entertain church circles, P.T.A. committees, and the like.

To save our "pie-of-the-month" recipe for future Februarys, just clip it along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of pasteboard, and stick it in your permanent recipe file.

We'd like to see your favorite recipe. If you have one you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it, too. And include something about yourself and family when you send the recipe.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Carl Zigler

Rt. No. 1
Madison, N. C.

Cherry Cream Pie

Cherry Sauce

1 10-oz. can sour, pitted cherries
¼ cup sugar
1½ tablespoon cornstarch
dash salt
few drops red food coloring

Place all sauce ingredients in saucepan and boil until thick. Spread mixture over 9" pie shell or graham cracker crust. Top cherry sauce mixture with following cream filling:

Cream Filling

2 tablespoons cornstarch
1½ cups milk
1/3 cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 egg yolks
dash of salt

Place cream filling ingredients in double boiler and cook until thick. Spread mixture over cherry sauce, and top entire pie with meringue or whipped cream. Decorate with cherries.

Please leave the lace . . .

A long time ago I, along with countless others who are charmed by little folks, fell in love with Photographer Max Tharpe's children. Many of these delightful moppets have graced the *Carolina Farmer* cover (remember the little girl saying her prayers; the dimpled elf eating a big red apple?), and we've kept the photo of the Pennsylvania Amish children (page 25) around for sometime, knowing that we would one day want to share it with you. And February presented the perfect timing—for, I'm sure you'll agree that these winsome children in a frame of lace look just like an old-fashioned Valentine.

And what was nicer than the old-fashioned Valentine, with its scented padded hearts, frilly laces, and declarations of love. But, judging from an assortment of cards I looked at the other day, the sentimental notes have died a tragic death, and made way for the tailored, sophisticated, jet-age variety. True, you can, if you search, find a few sentimental ones around—but would you believe that I couldn't find a single one with lace! And, oh, tragedy of tragedies, the violets, roses, and forget-me-nots of yesterday's "musy" note have been replaced by stately orchids!

Even the horrible, comic Valentines have undergone a drastic face-lifting this year to meet the changing times. Remember the penny comic ones which were printed on newsprint and sold for a penny each? The ones inscribed to the local "book worm," "penny pincher," or "joke teller?" Ah, my friends, these caustic notes are now reproduced on a fine grade of paper and the price has been jacked to 5c and 10c.

The evolution of the old-fashioned comic Valentine doesn't really bother me, however, for I have always been too sentimental about Valentine's Day to approve of them. But, alas, the disappearance of lace and violets on the modern Valentines does indeed make me very, very sad.

A Toothsome Threesome

AS PRETTY AS A VALENTINE, this hat, scarf and mitten set. Hat is rolled at the edge. For FREE, complete directions for making these adorables, send STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE to *Carolina Homemaker*, Box 1699, Raleigh.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 10c for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

Time To Sew Spring Fashions

9351—Sew a neat topper with ease and confidence. Few pattern parts; no fitting worries. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 takes 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

9081—Slimming princess lines for the more rounded figure. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½—24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

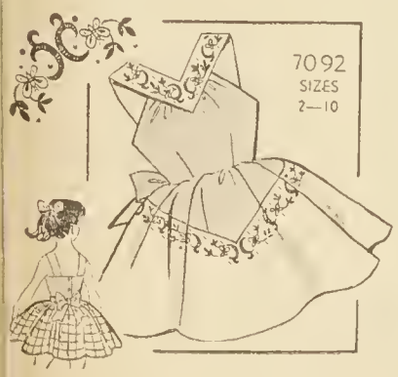
4677—Casual daytimer with softly rounded neckline, single pocket. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

4756—Beloved shirtdress, convertible collar, 6-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Sizes 16 takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

9043—Slimming style for the larger figure. Step-in styling, graceful off-the-neck collar. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 takes 5 yards 35-inch fabric.

4572 — Slim perfection for sorter, more rounded figures. Note tucked bodice, tucked midriff. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½—24½. Size 16½ takes 5⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

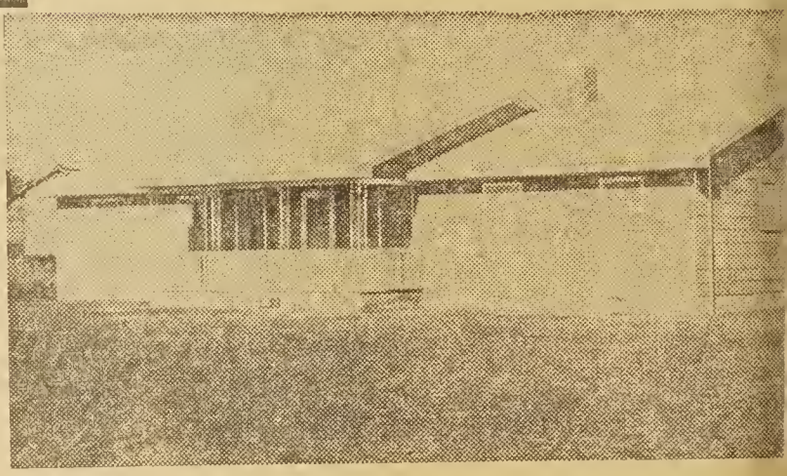
NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7092. Sugar-sweet pinafore to make of remnants, with or without embroidery. Tissue pattern, embroidery transfers, directions for making pinafore in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. STATE SIZE. *7352.* Rope 'em Cowboy. Delight a youngster with a quilt appliqued with horses and cowboys. Pattern of patches, directions. Yardages for youth and single bed sizes. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: *The Carolina Farmer,* 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern if you want first-class mailing. For new 1959 Needlework Catalogue send an additional 25c.

The J. M. Murray family, Clarendon, Rt. 1, held open house last month to show what can be done with planning and hard work. Home was built with advice from Extension Service personnel.

a home for *Five Dollars Per Square Foot*



Mrs. Murray's new kitchen is all-electric, with built-storage space designed for her small appliance Kitchen and den of house are paneled in spruce.

By Roberta Garner

IS IT possible to build an attractive, functional home at the cost of five dollars per square foot? Yes, says John Murray, Columbus County tobacco farmer. And he can prove it! Murray, his wife Louise, and three boys recently moved into their new three bedroom home.

Mr. Murray, working with the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service's Result Housing Demonstration Program directed by W. C. Warrick, agriculaural engineer, and Miss Pauline Gordon, housing specialist, reports he cut the cost of his home by employing men to do all of the inside work—wiring, plumbing and carpentry—and purchasing the materials with cash. In addition, he, himself, spent over 600 hours in labor and used 13,000 square feet of lumber from the farm.

A newcomer to farming, Mr. Murray had his first experience with the land in 1952. Mrs. Murray, a member of the Bethel Home Demonstration Club, is a teacher in the William Township High School. Their farm comprises 30 acres; crops other than tobacco include corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cotton and soybeans.

After living in the old family homestead, the Murrays felt a need for more and better-planned space. So, two years ago, they began their home. Securing help from the County Extension Service workers and the specialists from State College, and injecting their own plans and ideas, they have a spacious home that meets their needs.

Brown asbestos siding was used on the frame structure. The 1,974 square feet in the house includes the three bedrooms, one and one-half baths, combination living room and dining room, kitchen and eating area, and utility room.

Many convenient and outstanding features were included in the house. Mrs. Murray especially enjoys the U-shaped kitchen with its vertical filing for trays, etc., and the two levels of cutting boards. Storage space was designed for her small appliances and other items som times difficult to store.

The inviting den is located right off the kitchen, so t homemaker can be included in family activities. Gath ings are frequent here with a handsome fireplace as t center of interest.

A pretty pink bathroom makes even small boys en washing their hands. Closet space in this room, as all other rooms, has two or three empty shelves.

Pine paneling was used in the utility room. Then and kitchen are paneled in spruce. In other roo sheet rock was used. A coordinated color scheme gi the home a warm, inviting feeling. Curtains, made Mrs. Murray's sister, further compliment the hom

An outstanding feature of the construction is the c plete insulation work—on the walls and ceiling—in a tion to the use of acoustical tile.

Mr. Murray points with pride to the 36-inch attic f This fan has greatly added to their comfort, and it be used with a time setting.

All in all, the Murrays are justly proud of their complishments.

Grandma

(Continued from Page 17)

r this she used wheat starch, ground ris root, oil of lemon and bergamot. Her hair was her crowning glory and e kept it in place with a dressing or made she called Bandoline. She arded this recipe with her life.

Bandoline

Take the marrow out of a beef ank bone and put it into a jam t. Set the pot in a sauce pan of ater and boil until the marrow is ite melted. Then strain and add ent to your liking. Attar of roses the best.

randma had a shampoo which was superfluous hair, but I question how n she used it. She spread on a er made of equal parts garbanum pitch plaster. The recipe advises this be laid on the hair smoothly let remain for three or four min-, and then removed with the hairs, and branch. It also states that is severe but effective. The user dvised that if this treatment causes ness (as well it might) the affected s should be rubbed with sweet oil. randma had a shampoon which was e of a pennyworth of borax and pint of olive oil boiled with a pint ater.

e made large quantities of a rem- for bad breath which saved her ly from halitosis:

Remedy for Bad Breath

ake from five to 10 drops hydro- ric acid in half a tumbler of ng water, a little lemon juice and sugar rubbed on lemon peel to or to suit the palate. Let this ture be taken three times a day a month or six weeks and if use- continue occasionally. You may chew a bit of orris root or wash mouth with tincture of myhrr it the size of a hazel nut or chew ruised alum at night time.

ndmother had one good pair of loves and she kept them clean by ng them in slightly dampened crumbs or if they were espe- soiled, she washed them in a of water with some spirit of hart- She washed her corsets by re- g the stays and scrubbing them tile suds. Then she pulled them back into place and replaced ays and coils.

hers were at a premium and she d hers by covering them with a made of pipe clay and water. rubbing them all one way she removed the soil. After that she shook them dry and curled the ends over a knife.

Every pioneer housewife was judged by the manner in which she kept the chimneys of her kerosene lamps. They had to be shining and clean and the wicks well trimmed. Grandmother learned to soak her lamp wicks regularly in vinegar to insure a clean, clear flame.

When her pride and joy, the kitchen range, developed a crack, grandmother plastered it with a cement made of equal parts ashes and salt, moistened slightly. This made it as good as new.

She found a little starch in the water she used to wash furniture or woodwork would repel dust. She kept her many gilt framed family portraits polished with a cleaning fluid made of sulphur, garlic and bruised onions mixed with a small amount of water. The odor from this cleanser repelled flies and kept the frames clean. Her

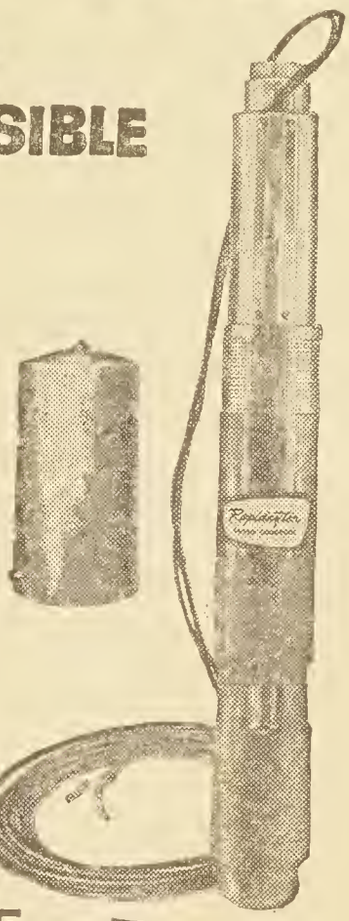
(Continued on Page 32)

MORE WATER

the Rapidayton DOLPHIN* SUBMERSIBLE

• A pump you can't see or hear
• can't freeze • never needs oil
• gives more water, more pressure

The pump of the future—today. A pump that will supply more water, in more places, and under much greater pressure—to meet all needs of the most modern farm. The Rapidayton Dolphin* submersible goes down into the well, where it operates completely submersed. Easy to install. For shallow or deep wells to 500 ft. Fully automatic, rugged, dependable. Priced low—in same range as deluxe jet pumps. Gives more water for your dollar. See it at your dealer's or rush coupon for free booklet.



Convertible Champion* Jet

The Rapidayton Convertible Champion has the same outstanding high quality construction as the Dolphin. It is a single-stage system which can be converted from a shallow well to one 80 feet deep without additional pump parts. Capacities to 740 g.p.h. Meets FHA requirements. See it at your dealer's.

get valuable book FREE

Rapidayton Division, Tait Manufacturing Company
Established 1908 as Dayton Pump and Manufacturing Co.

Rural Sales Dept. 590, Dayton 1, Ohio
Please rush valuable book, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"

NAME_____

ADDRESS OR RFD_____

CITY_____ COUNTY_____ STATE_____

be sure it's a Rapidayton

*TRADEMARK (PAT. PENDING ON DOLPHIN)

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

AGENTS WANTED

SHINE CARS WITHOUT "POLISH." New invention. Lightning seller. Cars gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. KRISTEE 106, Akron, Ohio.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

BAYBORO, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation, February 3, Pamlico County Courthouse, 2 p.m. SPEAKER and $500 in FREE PRIZES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINK RAISING INFORMATION free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, EE, Wisconsin.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 62-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X258, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

FARM CHEMICALS

KILL SUBMERSED water weeds which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear and choke irrigation ditches with R-H Granular Weed Rhap. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For details write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H Brush Rhap. Will not injure grasses, grains, cattle, or other animals. See your dealer, or write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL wild onions and dock this fall and late winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grass, grains, or cattle. Call your dealer, or write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS and recordings. Immediate consideration. Send Poems. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Department, Acklen Station, Box 6145, Nashville, Tenn.

MEN-WOMEN & PERSONS ON PENSION. $10 to $20 daily booking orders for fast selling item appealing to farmers and others. 9 out of 10 buy, pleasant interesting work. No investment required. FREE SALES OUTFIT. Write J. Reiter Mfg. Co., 2942 1st Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY AT HOME FURNISHING US ADDRESSES ONLY! Complete Instructions 25c. Moorer, Box 47, Newark, Ohio.

BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY; Jeeps, Trucks, Tractors, Implements; Miscellaneous—Buy direct now from U. S. Government—"Depot List & Procedure," $1. BRODY, Box 8-ERO, Sunnyside 4, New York.

EYEGLASSES SLIP OR PINCH? Get quick relief from REST-EZE pads. 2 pr. for 50c; 5 pair for $1. REST-EZE, BOX 114, BELMONT, MASS.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, LISTS ALL SALES. BUY JEEPS, TRUCKS, BOATS, TENTS, TIRES, ETC., DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT. NEXT 10 ISSUES $2. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS. PAXTON, ILL.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 393, New York 11, N. Y.

$500 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO

This child's mother received big check.

Up to $500 paid for children's photos when used for advertising. Hundreds selected monthly. Ages 2 mos. to 20 yrs. Rush 1 small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 2 weeks. No obligation. Testimonials sent.

HOLLYWOOD SPOTLITE, Dept. KB
8344 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

$200. MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Babywear! Easy—big demand! No house selling! Free Information. Send name to: Cuties, Warsaw 160, Ind.

EARN GOOD MONEY mailing circulars. Prompt payment. Also free gifts, and bonuses. Write: LEEWAY, Mountain View CF-2, Okla.

SEW APRONS at Home for Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year. Write:

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

$100-$500-MORE paid for your child's photo if selected for advertising illustrations, etc. Hundreds used weekly. Rush photo for approval. Returned promptly. Free service. AD-PHOTOS, 6087-CNF Sunset, Hollywood 28, Calif.

POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! HEAVY BREED COCKERELS C.O.D. $5.95 per 100 (Positively No Leghorns). SPECIAL WHITE ROCK CROSS COCKERELS $7.95-100. Heavy Assorted Straight Run $10.95-100. DELUXE LAYING STRAIN New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, your choice Straight Run $12.95-100. High Production Heavy Breed Pullets $22.95-100. Famous Early Laying Strain S. C. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Pullets $28.95, Straight Run $12.95. Pekin Ducklings 12-$4.75. Live Delivery Guaranteed. 100% Bloodtested. F.O.B. prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-4, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Grandma

(Continued from Page 31)

stove grates were preserved from rust by covering them with a thin coat of three parts lard and one part rosin when they were not in use.

She kept her sad irons mirror-smooth by rubbing them with a piece of wax tied to a string and scouring them with salt.

Each time I sit down to read some of grandma's old "receipt" books and see all the things grandmother had to know how to do, I take my hat off to all grandmothers, the original do-it-yourself-girls.

Sermon

(Continued from Page 8)

serve people like you and me. The interest rate of 2% on loans, I believe is a fair one.

The amount of return to merchants and the men who sells us our electrical goods is astounding. Think of all the things you have in your home and then add up the merchants from whom you have purchased them. The REA was good for them. The advantage of living better electrically is one of our prize possessions, and I must say to all of you to guard it wisely. Discuss REA with the Minuteman in your community. Ask him where we stand. He can and will gladly inform you of our position and what you can do.

Also, I would like to ask you to regard the report of John Kershaw, your manager. Look at the amount you own in your cooperative. Look at the advances we have made. Also another thing, regard the half truths, which are told you about your REA, as insidious and ask for the total picture.

Do not be misled by subtle and expensive advertising which tends to stress only the half truth but never the total truth. "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," but if you only have half the truth, you are mentally enslaved.

One thing that you can do personally is to instruct your congressmen to support the REA by helping to defeat bills introduced in Congress designed to destroy it or curtail its effectiveness. This cooperative is your business and it is up to you to protect it. I operate with a quotation, I want to close with one, too.

"On the plains of hesitation, heap the bones of countless millions who at the dawn of victory stop to rest and resting died."

NO POUNDS—JUST MONEY

suburban housewife was telling neighbor about a new book on ucing she had just bought for $5. How much have you lost so far?" neighbor asked.

Just five dollars," replied the nan.

* * *

ANYONE FOR JUMPING?

passenger in a plane sat relaxed window looking out at the clouds. denly a parachutist appeared and ted by.

Going to join me?" cried the para- ist.

No, I'm very happy where I am." Just as you like," called the para- ist, "but I'm the pilot."

* * *

AWARD-WINNER

tle Johnny seemed to like kinder- en but showed no signs of being utstanding student. One day, how- , he came home with a gold star. d why he was rewarded, he said, ll, it's like this—every day we to rest, and I rested the best."

* * *

OOPS!

young lawyer, pleading his first had been retained by a farmer osecute a railroad for killing 24 He wanted to impress the jury the seriousness of the injury. venty-four hogs, gentlemen! Twen- r! Twice the number there are jury box!"

"I'm rich, everyone! I'm rich!!"

Hale!

BIG SPENDER

The ace sales agent returned after six weeks on the road and presented his expense account to the manager.

"What's this big item here on the account?" growled the boss.

"Oh," replied the salesman, "that's my hotel bill."

"Well," grunted the boss, "don't buy any more hotels!"

WISE CRACKS

. . . With many thousands of persons traveling by plane, it's strange that nobody has figured out how to stick a billboard on a cloud.

. . . If you want the world to beat a path to your door, try not paying your bills.

. . . The New Year usually gives people a fresh start on their old habits.

. . . The only exercise some folks get is jumping at conclusions, running down their friends, sidestepping responsibility and pushing their luck.

* * *

NOT EXACTLY!

Little Bobby was looking at a TV ad to encourage army enlistments. The ad mentioned that the enlistee could have a choice of the kind of service he wanted.

"Does that mean," asked the boy, "that he can be a private or a general?"

* * *

HECKLER

The temperance lecturer was getting into his stride. "I wish," he shouted, "that all the beer and spirits were at the bottom of the sea."

"So do I," shouted a man at the back of the auditorium.

"Thank you," said the speaker joyfully. "I am glad to see a teetotaller!"

"Not at all," replied the heckler. "I'm a deep-sea diver."

many times must I tell you not to repeat anything that's said in this house!"

"MR. BARTON—You haven't been taking your pills!"

EDITORIALS

Yadkin Power

Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation's plan to build a power plant on the Yadkin River above Wilkesboro (see BRIEF, page 9) certainly deserves the praise of the co-op's members, for it will mean a new supply of lower-cost power.

But more than that, the conditions upon which the co-op itself has based its power plant proposal merit the commendation of the public. And we mean the entire American public, too, since the flowing water in the Yadkin River belongs to all Americans, present and future.

The co-op seeks to put to good use water which would otherwise be spilled solely for flood control purposes. The co-op's plan will neither impair, nor add one penny of extra cost to, the Yadkin project already recommended by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Two other facts also commend the co-op's plan. Blue Ridge will finance this plant out of its own funds, not through REA-borrowed funds.

Finally, these water power benefits, consistent with water policies enacted into law over 50 years ago, will be going directly to a non-profit enterprise and the some 16,000 members of the public it serves. We wish Blue Ridge every success in its undertaking.

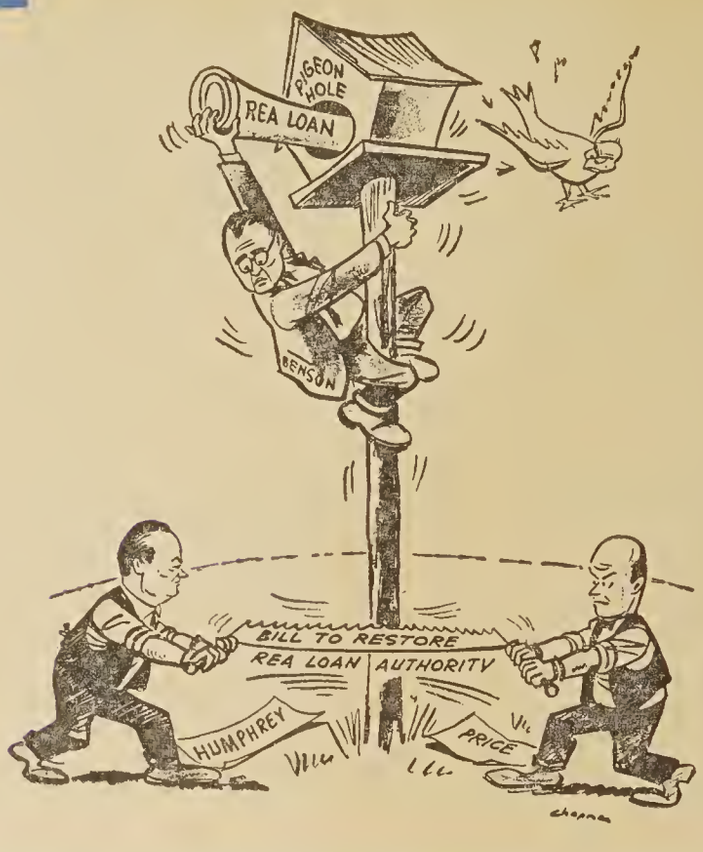
Sen. Jordan, Again

Last September, *Carolina Farmer* gave a cautious pat on the back to Sen. Everett Jordan for his implied endorsement of the Humphrey-Price Bill, which would have restored full loan-making authority to the REA administrator. As fortune would have it, Senator Jordan was unable to back up his words with action, since the 85th Congress ended before a vote could be taken.

We're happy to report that the bill has been introduced again, and Senator Jordan is not only supporting it, he's *co-sponsoring* it in the Senate!

Rural electric cooperatives, who have been hurt by Secretary Benson's hamstringing of the REA administrator, are grateful for the Senator's help, and relieved that they've found a friend in Senator Jordan.

Already in the Congress, the Senator is looking for all the world like a "man of the people." His proposal to revise our social security program also enhances the appearance.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Cri

● For better or worse, you have a stake in the proposal to reorganize the North Carolina Utilities Commission (see Jay Jenkins' analysis on pages 10-11 of this issue).

Your electric membership corporation is not regulated by this Commission, but its financial welfare is nevertheless vitally affected by that body's decisions. Here's why:

Virtually every KWH you consume was first bought, wholesale, from a power company. The price paid by your cooperative for that power is set by the Utilities Commission.

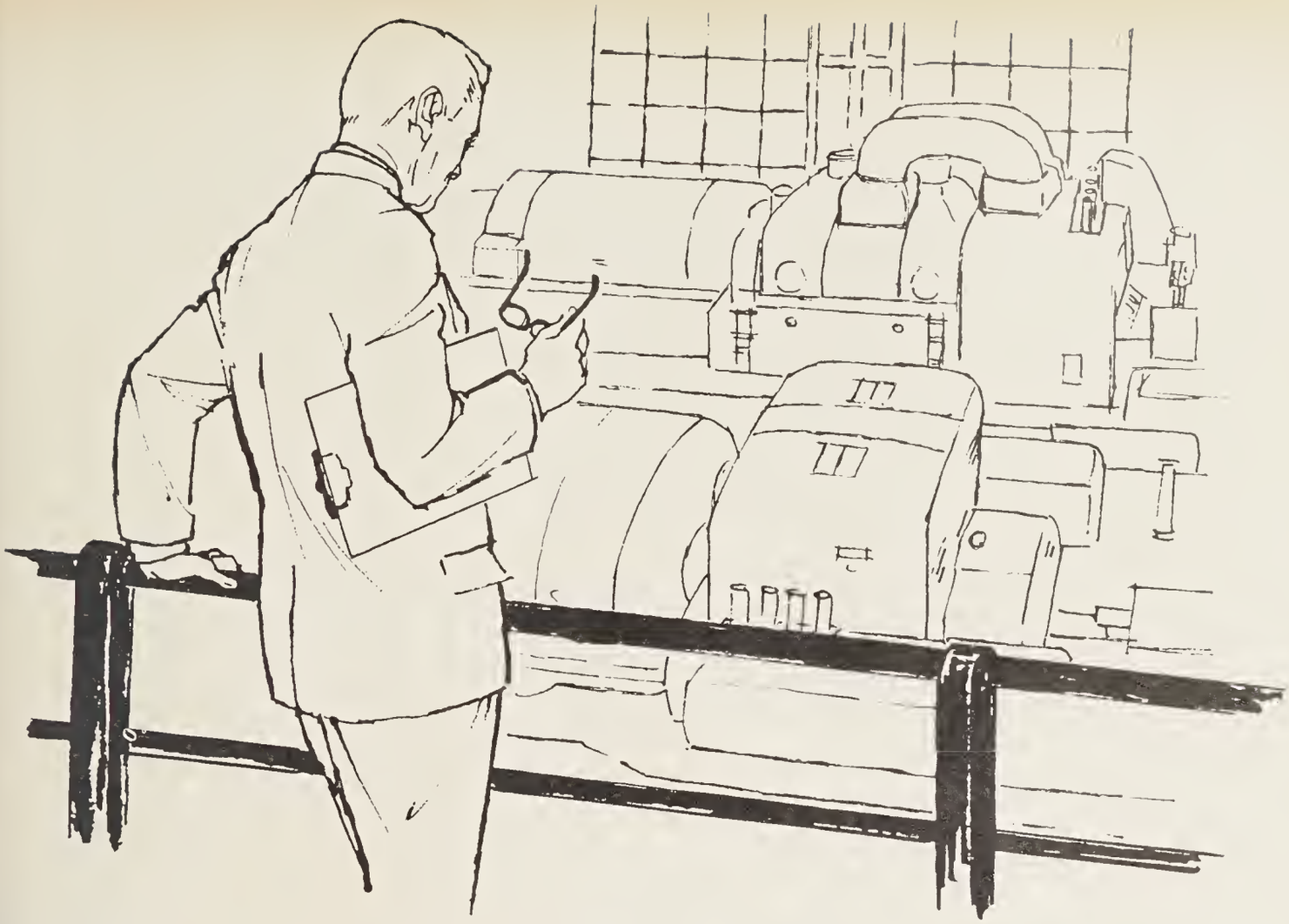
And remember, about one-third of your co-op's operating expenses go for wholesale power.

Just as important as its rate-setting function is the Commission's power indirectly to govern the territorial rights of the power companies and cooperatives. The only protection your system has from unwarranted invasions of its service area by the nearest power company is some rather vague, Commission-approved language in the cont by which your co-op buys electri from that company.

This language has proved to weak. The result is that today, m than at any time in their history, cooperatives are being subjected costly, abusive pirating of their ri ful service areas. (So are the phone co-ops. Remember Rand TMC's case against Central Telepl Company?)

Co-ops, with great faith but equally great financial risk, pione the electrification of rural North C lina. Now that their program has ceeded, power companies look greedy eyes on those rural sec that today have become—or show minent promise of becoming—der populated and therefore more pr bly serviceable.

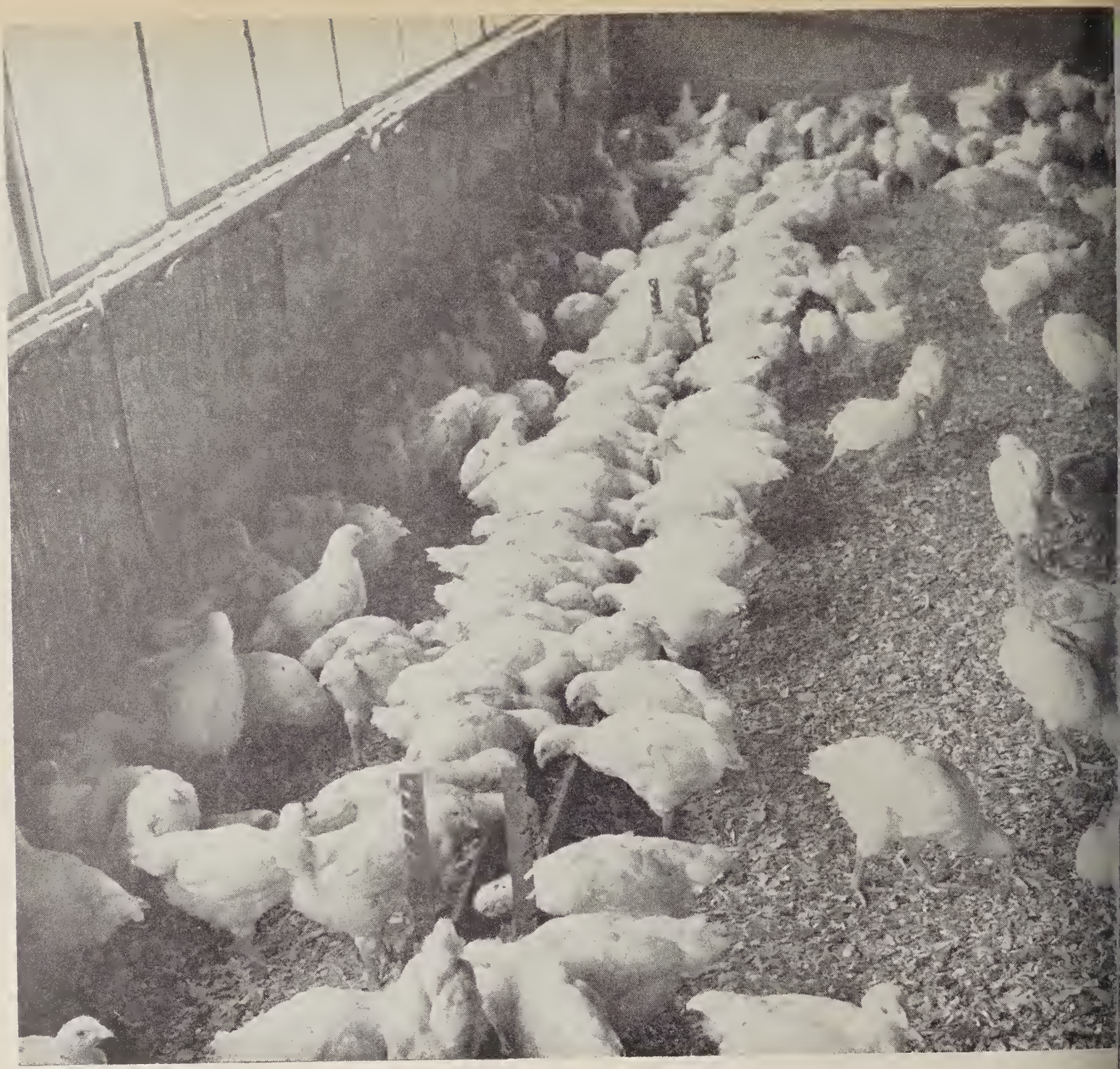
Their current, stepped-up effor push the co-ops out of these sec cannot succeed if the Utilities Com sion is willing to honor the only ju cation for its existence in the place: the protection of the publi terest from monopolies motivated by profit.



To Foresee the Future is not easy

Almost no one is able to look into the future and see what will happen, but in the electrical business it is a commonplace thing to do so. Managers and directors of Rural Electric Cooperatives spend a good deal of their working time considering the problem posed by the question, "Where will the power come from?" On these dedicated and hardworking men rests the future of our Rural Electric program, since no Rural Electric Cooperative can exist without adequate power to fill future needs. The fact that they are working now to fill power needs for 1960-65 should be reassuring to us all.

Rural Electricity means a LOT to You and Me



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